"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

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Agricultural.

OVERLOOKED AN IMPORTANT FACT.

In the communication from "Old Genesee" in another column our correspondent aims to set us right in regard to a question we answered as to the reason why sheep in Texas increased from 714,451 in 1870 to 7,577,500 in 1888, and in 1887 had decreased to 4,525,739. We said, and still believe, it was the result of tariff agitation, beginning with the lowering of the tariff in 1883. "Old Genesee" takes exceptions to this, and ascribes it largely to drouths and other adverse circumstances. But his own figures refute this very clearly. The increase extender from 1870, just after the tariff of '67 went into effect, and continued unchecked until 1888. Now, have drouths only affect-Texas since 1883? Were they not as frequent during the years from 1870 to 1883 as since? And yet the increase went steadily on. Then in '83 tariff tinkering began and it has not yet ended. Since then the decrease has continued each year. Drouths did not stop the increase until the government interfered with the tariff. They have since, according to our correspondent, cut down the number of sheep more than a third. Does not our correspondent see that his conclusions are erroneous? We think, after reading his letter over carefully, that we were perfectly justified in giving the answer we did; that we have the facts to justify our conclusion, and that the tariff fight knocked out the sheep, not the want of water. If it was the latter Texas would never have had nearly 8,000,000 of sheep in 1883, for she was just as notorious, or famous, for drouths before that date as since.

THE JERSEY FOR BEEF.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

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DEALER

I have for some time been breeding Jersey cattle a little, and have put up with a good of chaffing because I advocated them not only for butter but as a superior beef breed. In vindication of my claims I submit the following scrap of evidence taken from the Drovers' Journal. A. W. HAYDON. DEGATOR, Mich.

The following is the extract referred to: "JERSEY BEEF.-Hon. J. Irving Pearce, the proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, under date of December 2, 1888, writes as follows concerning the carcass of the pure bred Jersey steer exhibited at the late American Fat Stock Show, and purhased by him of the Michigan Agricultural

You ask how I like the carcass of the Jersey steer that I purchased of the Michigan Agricultural College. I do not think I ever tasted finer meat. I bought of the College meat from all the animals (Shorthorn, Hereford, Holstein, Galloway and Jersey) they had on exhibition at the Fat Stock ow and put them on our menu as premium beef. The Jersey was pronounced by all, without hesitation, as the finest in quality and flavor and tenderest of any beef they ver ate. I had the Jersey meat for Thanks giving dinner, and I do not think any one tasted it without remarking that they never tasted such meat. I had the round roasted and put in the exchange without telling any one what it was, and nearly every one what it was, and nearly every one that tasted it called upon me to know what hind of beef it was and spoke of its flavor and tenderness and said that they had never eaten such meat. There was no waste meat in the carcass, even the fats were better than the others. We used the fat in cooking and in our mince meat for pies, because of the fine quality.

It was more profitable to the consume because there was more edible meat than in any other carcass I have used of its age. The steaks from the rounds of the Jersey were better than most loin you get frou

The Sharman House is noted for the arior quality of the meats always provided by Mr. Pearce, who is conceded to be one of the best judges of meat in the country.

The director of the Maine Experiment Station has ascertained that buttercups and white weed are as nutritious and directible as timothy and red top. White clover is the ost digestible of any of the grasses or cloves examined.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The meetings of this Society continue to nterest the members, and if one is absent at a meeting it is for some unusual cause The December meeting on the 6th was held at the house of Henry Randolph, with nearly every member present. The social fea ture, from arrival until the dinner hour, is much enjoyed by the members. The after dinner inspection of barns, stock, fixtures and conveniences has become, by common consent, an order of business. Mr. Ran dolph is feeding about 40 cross-bred lambs of his own raising. There has always been little friendly strife between him and Mr. Bale, who raises Merino lambs, as to which shall turn out the highest average weight. Last year Mr. Bale's lambs were two pounds per head heavier than his competitors. They are both feeding again, and our people are quite as much interested as the

contestants as to the outcome. There were many expressions of disappointment as to the feeding quality of this year's crop of corn. It requires a third more in bulk to satisfy the stock for a feeding, and the gain is slow as compared to a sound, fully matured crop. The supply in this vicinity will soon be fed out, and a carload is now ordered from Chicago, which will be followed by many others before spring, to supplement the home supply. More grain than usual is being fed, as coarse fodder is the main reliance for wintering farm animals on account of the short crop of hay. It has been found that straw, with plenty of corn, makes pretty good mutton sheep, and, what is of great importance, converts the straw stacks into first quality manure for the land.

The programme for the meeting an nounced a paper from A. H. Smith on the Chinese question. This was first called by the President. Mr. Smith took the ground that the many years of earnest effort by missionaries to christianize the Chinaman. with very small success, was sufficient proof that his humanity was of too low a grade to improve' either himself or his surroundings, and that he was thus an undesirable element in our civilization. T. R. Harrison said the first duty of government was self-protection. The Chinaman in America is not question of humanity or of religion. Every sentiment and effort of his life is in antipathy with American institutions. He had seen the suggestion that the germ of his ancestors was the tadpole, and he is still the pollywog of our civilization. He would say this in their favor: They will work and economize. They don't eat roast turkey nor do they join the Knights of Labor, for they will work both night and day. A drop of ink in a barrel of water will vitiate the whole mass. We are not yet so high in civilization but that this element may tend to lower the standard. Once open the gates free to this people and the 400,000,000 will furnish enough to influence the policy, if they do not actually govern the country. H. Randolph had lived two years in San Francisco and was familiar with their

nodes of life. [He was opposed to immigration. There was no hope of changing their idolatrous customs, nor of their becoming Americanized in any sense.

Mrs. Randolph favored Christian effort at make restrictive laws against the immigraturn back the Chinaman.

J. J. Woodman: Our laws should discriminate against the immigration of all contract laborers. Our government recognizes the family relation as the basis of her highest virtues. This relation the Chinaman ignores. He is very much below the there has been a steady decline of sheep most ignorant negro in comparison. He in the east, while in the west there has made inquiry on his recent visit to Topeka, Kansas, about the citizenship of the refugees who lately flocked there from the southern States and found them well spoken of and doing well.

Jason Woodman: We want no experiof good citizenship is so small. The tendency is to pull those of the same occupation down to his level. He brings bad takes away all his earnings.

salus on the "Duty of Guests," which will truthfully tells us in the same article, that appear in a future number of the House- "Australia is a country of sudden drouths; HOLD. The paper gave the rules and laws two years ago five million of sheep were of the duty of guests so fully that the ladies lost from that cause." generally excused themselves from adding

anything by way of remark. the guest to make as little trouble to the | than eight millions in Texas? hostess as possible, and also to make the ength of the visit known at the first. I must cite a few more examples. In 1870 Whenever the hostess has her own work to Illinois had 1,568, 286 sheep, which declined do it is but a little act to suggest help on to 1,037,073 in 1880, being a decrease of occasions. No specific rules can be given 531,213, while in the same time Texas into suit all cases. The little things that one can do for one's self should not be left for others in the household to do.

E. B. Welch: The best way is to act natural, and not to assume unnatural manners and practices. He is not ashamed of his calling, and if that carries with it some mannerisms unusual in the city, he would not try to change and put on airs, for that would give him away at once. A. C. G.

The State Board of Agriculture has arrang ed to hold Farmers' Institutes at the following places; Grayling, Feb. 4 and 5; Big Rapids, Feb. 7 and 8; Lake Odessa, Feb. 11 and 12; Brooklyn, Feb. 14 and 15; Centreville Feb. 18 and 19; Albion, Feb. 20 and 21.

For the Michigan Farmer THOSE "QUERIES ABOUT WOOL.

It seems to me that the inquiries of "F. T. B." in the FARMER of Nov. 24th, are deserving of some further consideration than they have yet received, also that they, or a part of them at least, are susceptible of somewhat different answers from those contained in the editorial of Dec. 1st. I would therefore ask space in the columns of the FARMER to make some reply to that branch of the subject pertaining to sheep in Texas. As to the editorial remark that "Had our correspondent been a close reader of the paper" etc., I would respectfully suggest that it is not every "close reader" of the FARMER who subscribes to all its dogmas. It is the duty of every man who makes farming his occupation, to be a careful reader of the agricultural press, and since the MICHIGAN FARMER at present constitutes about all there is of the agricultural press of the State, we would exhort all farmers to subscribe to it and read it with care. especially so long as its columns are held open to a free discussion of subjects pertaining to the farmer's interest. Nearly all questions have two sides to them, and while we respect the MICHIGAN FARMER for its cause, and the Editor for its advocate, some of us at least claim the privilege of thinking for ourselves. Nor is this all, we claim the privilege of presenting our views through the press we help to support, and should we be denied the privilege, we

speak through its columns. Replying to our Lenawee County brother. would explicitly state, that from the highest sources of information within our reach, and those we must necessarily accept as authority, the United States census and the statistician of the Patent Office, Texas, in 1870, had 714,351 sheep, which in 1880 had increased to 2,411,633 and three years later, in 1883, to the incredible number of 7,877,500, while four years later, in 1887, they numbered only 4,523,739, being a decrease of 3,353,761. "What was the cause," is the natural inquiry of our Lenawee County friend. The Editor of the FARMER promptly replies from the standpoint of a protectionist-ascribing the tariff as the sole cause. I will not repeat the somewhat lengthy reply, as the reader can refer to it on the first page of the FARMER of Dec. 1st. It will be observed that no other cause is mentioned or hinted at, except "tariff." And now I desire to ask the Editor if it has not been repeatedly stated in the public journals of the country, the MICHIGAN FARMER with the rest, that Texas has within this period been visited by terrible drouths, sweeping away the flocks by tens of thousands? I read in the Rural World of train loads of Texas sheep brought to that market, that were se emaciated they could not be sold for enough to pay the railroad freight. Another active cause was the deadly hostility of the cattle men. Cowboys would stampede droves of cattle through flocks of sheep, following on their mustangs, trampling them to death and scattering them in all directions. Ranchmen would take posevangelizing the Chinamen here. Why session of the water supply, fencing out the send missionaries to China if we make no small farmers and the sheep men, until effort at reforming them here. We should Gov. Ireland was forced to convene the Legislature in special session to provide a tion of other bad elements if we stop and remedy. And when the Legislature met, the rich men, as usual, were in the lobby, ready to dictate the laws, and the people

got small satisfaction. One fact alone is sufficient to destroy the force of this tariff argument. It is that during the last quarter of a century been the most rapid increase the country has ever known. Did not the same tariff laws prevail in New England as in the Gulf States, and on the Pacific slope? Mark the case of Oregon, where the increase was from 318,123 in 1870 to 1,083,162 in 1880; nents to practice upon, where the promise 2,403,157 in 1883 and 2,930,123 in 1887. Why did not the tariff kill these Oregon sheep? The answer is in this one word, climate. Oregon has a moist, mild and customs and practices along with him, and even climate, while Texas, and some parts of California are the prey to devastating The next paper was one by Mrs. S. Con- drouths, like Australia. Yet the FARMER

And what is five million sheep out of Australia's eighty million, compared with Mrs. N. H. Bangs thought it the duty of the loss of over three millions out of less

> In conclusion, at the risk of being tedious creased from 714,357 to 2,411,683, being an increase of 1,697,282. Again, Indiana had in 1870 no less than 1,612,680, which in ten years diminished to 1,100,511, being a decline of 512,169, while Oregon in the same time increased from 218,128 to 1,083,-162, being an increase of 765,039, and all under the same tariff law. Very much might be added to show that the tariff did not kill those Texas sheep, but I deem this sofficient. OLD GENESEE.

New corn is reported to be selling at 22c per bu. in the west.

---The potato crop of 1888 is the largest for

THE TEST STEERS FED AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The reports of the committees of experts secured to judge the test steers of different breeds fed at the Agricultural College, and exhibited at the Chicago Fat Stock show are appended below. The first committee examined the animals alive, the other wher slaughtered and dressed. The reports teach many things to the seeker after knowledge. one of which is that the best judges may not have their awards indorsed by a second committee judging under different condi

REPORT OF COMMITTEE!

Your committee appointed to examine the teers of different b eds, fed by the Farm Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, to determine their value so far as profit to the feeder, their market value and s profitable carcass from the butchers' and standpoint, are concerned submit the following report:
The Shorthorn steer, Homer, we rank

first in the let so far as profit from the feeders' standpoint is concerned. He feeders' standpoint is concerned. He weighed 1,870 lbs. at 1,071 days, a gain of .74 lbs. per day. Homer also ranks first in alue for the market as well as the block In most markets he would outsell any of

The Hereford steer, Hendricks, as outchers' bullock is equal to the Shorthorn. He has not made growth enough for age to make a profitable beast for the feeder weighing only 1,450 lbs at 1,100 days, a gain of 1.32 lbs. per day. On account of the ack of weight he would not bring quite so much as the Shorthorn in the marke

The Devon steer, Latitude, we should must either go into dumb retirement and place third as a butcher's bullock and eller in the market. While he is a well suppress our thoughts, or organize in supdeshed and even steer, he has not made port of such a press as will permit us to growth enough to be profitable to the feeder, reighing 1,270 lbs at 953 days, a gain of

33 lbs. per day. The Galloway steer, King Jumbo, on account of his rapid growth, weighing 1,620 lbs. at 987 days, a daily gain of 1.64 lbs. should be ranked second as a profitable beast for the feeder. While he lacks somewhat the finish and quality of the Devon, on ccount of his greater weight he would ank with him in market value. As a butchers' bullock we should rank him fourth, his finish not being quite equal to the Devon. The Holstein steer, Nicholas, has also made rapid growth, weighing 1,660 lbs. at 976 days, a daily gain of 1.70 lbs. per day, would class him with the Galloway from the standpoint of giving good returns to the feeder. He however lacks the quality which makes the best type of a butcher's bullock. He is too coarse, in the opinion of your committee, to make a pro-fitable bullock, for the reason that when finished and placed on the present markets he would have to sell at a reduced price, from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred less than the

The Jersey steer, Roscoe, while an excellent specimen of the breed, should rank lowest as a feeder, weighing only 1,490 lbs. at 1,161 days, a daily gain of 1.28 lbs. In the present markets we think he would sell for the same price as the Holstein, while as a butcher's beast on account of his finer bone and ripeness he would be

superior.

WM. STOCKING,
Feeder, Rochelle, Ill.,
O. H. INGWERSEN,

Live stock commission merchant,
Uhion Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
J. G. IMBODEN,

J. G. IMBODEN,
Representing Imboden Bros., butchers,
Decatur, Ill.
The weights above were taken Nov. 1.
The following table shows the per cent of dressed to live weight:

	Breed.	Name of animal.	Weight Nov. 20, before slaught'ing	Weight of dressed quarters after hanging 36 hours	Per cent of dressed to live weight.	Number of pounds in hide.	Number of pounds
		Latitude Hendricks	1,240 1,430		62.6 64.8	77 85	58 60
		Roscoe	1,460	868	59.4		96
3		King Jumbo			61.8		72
		Homer Nicholas			66.8		93

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRESSED

Your committee selected to report on the respective merits of the carcasses of six steers, e ach of a different breed, exhibited by the Michigan Agricultural College, re

That as to quality and percentage of edible meat combined, making a profitable carcass for the butcher and consumer as well, we place the Hereford first, Devor second, Galloway third, Jersey fourth, Shorthorn fifth and Holstein sixth.

BUDOLPH, WEBER, Chicago, Ill., MICHAEL OAKES, Chicago, Ill., B. B. BONNER, Chicago, Ill.

Inquiry Answered

Hay baling ties can be obtained from Buhl Sons & Co., 105 & 109 West Wood bridge street, Detroit.

Information Wanted.

Can any of our readers give us the name of parties who deal in unleached ashes?

THE receipts of wheat at country points in the Northwest are reported to have fallen off nearly 50 per cent this week, and will probably be light henceforth, as winter has set in there. The present season has been more favorable for shipping than any since wheat growing on an extensive scale was begun in that section, and there is no doubt that the farmers have taken advantage of the fact to get forward the great bulk of their grain. From now until next July the winter wheat States will have to fur nish the bulk of the requirements.

SECRETARY McBride writes us that from the way the application for certificates are coming in, the swine breeders of the State will be out in great force at Lansing on Thursday next. There should be a splendid meeting, and you want to be on hand to say a word for your favorite breed.

NATIONAL MERINO SHEEP REGISTER ASSOCIATION.

unual Meeting held at Jackson the Pas Week-What was Accomplished.

The eighth annual meeting of the Nation al Merino Sheep Register Association was held at Jackson the past week. The Executive Committee held a meeting on Tuesday evening to close up the business of the year, and the regular meeting opened in the Council Chamber on Wednesday morning.

President J. P. Dean called the meeting to order. The committee on programme through its chairman, R. D. M. Edwards. reported an order of business for the meet ng, which was adopted.

A committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Weeks, of Michigan, C. R. Jones, of Vermont, and J. J. Ramsdell, of Michigan, was appointed.

A committee on resolutions was also appointed, with R. D. M. Edwards as chair-

man. The question of what action should be taken in the case of members in arrears was discussed, and finally a resolution was adopted that all members in arrears since 1882 be dropped; but that on application they may be reinstated upon payment of membership fee, or back dues, at their option.

An adjournment was then taken until

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the meeting had been called to or der, the report of the committee on credentials was read and adopted. President J. P. Dean read his annual address, which was as follows:

Members of the National Association:

GENTLEMEN: -A year has passed since I nad the pleasure of welcoming you to this city, and it again becomes my pleasant duty to reiterate that welcome. I hope our meet ng shall be both pleasant and profitable The past year has been one of great interest to the industry we are here to represent, and the final outcome of the long struggle in which we have been engaged has lifted the cloud of depression which for four long years has hung over the wool industry of this For the first time in the history ountry. of wool-growing, its well-being political question, and the result has been a complete victory for our business. Hereafter politicians will be more careful in assailing the peaceful sheep, now that its friends have stood up and been counted, and its importance fully realized. There is no reason to doubt but that the battle was fought and won by the sheep and their friends. The results of the victory are far reaching. It means that for a number of years to come the wool interest will be ooked after by its friends, and that our industry will be free from the assaults of those whose lack of knowledge of its importance and its national character made them willng, even anxious, to destroy it. Upon this mprovement in the outlook for the material nterest of our industry I can heartily con-

gratulate you. Again, we can look forward to the future Again, we can look forward to the future with considence that our favorites will lead in the grand race for popularity based upon their merit; already the course of the wool markets of the east has shown conclusively how much wool-growers had at stake in the struggle. There has been a steady advance in values from week to week, and manufactures are harder with a mirit and confident. facturers are buying with a spirit and confi-dence they have not exhibited for two or three years. They feel that they stand upon firm ground. Their prosperity means our prosperity. The difference in the prospects for wool-growers can be seen when it is considered that the fine wools of this State sold in June last at 26 and 27 cents per pound in Boston, and that the same wools are now selling there at 32c, a difference of more than five cents per pound. Upon the wool clip of the United States, estimated at 275,000, of the United States, estimated at 2/3,000,-000 lbs., this would mean an additional \$13,750,000 to distribute among the wool-growers of the country. In this State of Michigan it means an addition of \$7:20,000 divided among wool-growers. If, as is very certain, judging from results so far, the wool-growers of the State have lost an average of five cents per pound for the past two years from tariff agitation and fraudulent mportations of wools and woolens, then gentlemen, we are short a million and a half of dollars, and have had just that much aken from the revenue of our farms, without, so far as can be seen, benefitting ne except the foreign wool-grower and a few eastern importers. In all legislation in a republic the object should be to advance the interests of the many—the greater good to the greater number being a cardinal doctrine in all democratic governments; but the attempt to ruin the wool-growing inlustry was exactly the reverse of this policy. I am pleased to know that the wool-growers themselves contributed more largely than any other class to the victory gained; and in this I believe they not only acted with wisdom, but also with patriotism and a hearty wish to subserve the best interests of

the union of States in which we claim citizenship. This Association had the Figure of firing the opening gun in the bat/de by the adoption of the series of resolutions passed a year ago. Those resolutions struck the key note, and other associations followed their lead. The advanced position then taken has been upheld by the country. This signal endorsement should be very gratifying to members of the Association. gratifying to members of the Association. If all our future actions should be equally wise and timely who shall measure, the good which we shall accomplish?

Peliticians have had due notice that the weol-growing industry can not be made a mere bone of contention between parties, and that it demands, and must have, due recognition in all future legislation as the most national of all American industries.

t national of all American indi Anything less we will not accept; and here with serve due notice upon those who, for the next four years will have the direction of national affairs, that we shall watch their actions with a jealous eye when legislation affecting the wool industry is under consid-

As to our Association, everything seems As to our Association, everything seems to have moved along in a steady and gratifying manner. With the prospects of greater activity in our business the coming year, is it too much to expect a healthy growth of this organization; and with increased membership agents added integers. hership comes added interest and greater

The reports of the secretary and treasurer

will furnish you with an exhibit of the nances of the Association. Give them careful attention that you may act intelligently upon questions affecting them which come up for settlement. Remember that all our egislation should be national in character. and that all prejudice should be discarded when the affairs of this Association are being considered.

would also announce that we nothing but cordial good will for all kindred associations, and wish them success in everything which will advance the interests of our special industry; and to that end we are willing to join with them in any move ment having such an object. Our aim is improvement, and we shall welcome that from whatever source it may come.

We believe that the system of registry dopted by our Association, and the safe which it has been surrounded, are based upon correct principles; and i should be our pleasure, as well as duty, to see that its standard is kept in advance in the grand march of progress. With brighter prospects before us, and a love for the business which years of depression have not dampened, we can address ourselves to the work which calls us together, with renewed confidence that our labors will bear good

fruit in the near future. I can not close this address, gentlemen without thanking you for the high compliment you paid me in re-electing me your President a year ago. I can assure you that I appreciated this mark of your confi dence and regard very highly.

And now, gentlemen, the this Convention is before u. Let us take up each question in a broad and manly way, discuss it fully and frankly, and do our best to deserve that success which always follows honest and earnest endeavor.

The address was heartily endorsed by the members present.

Secretary R. O. Logan, of California, Mich., presented his annual address, which gave in detail the business of the past year. Treasurer W. A. Reed, of Horton, Mich., reported the money received during the year

by him, and how it had been expended. The minutes of the meeting of the Execu tive Board were read and adopted.

Then Mr. C. R. Jones, of Hubbardton Vt., presented a paper entitled "Question and Answers." It is given in full.

Question .- What is the out-look for

Merino sheep?

Answer.—I think it is more encouraging than it has been for years. There is now, I think, a fair prospect that wool in the Unit ed States will have a reasonable protection for some years to come, and the craze for coarse wooled sheep in the United States has in the past been of short duration, for the reason that the large breeds of coarse wooled sheep will not do well in large looks. They need to be kent in small to flocks. They need to be kept in small flocks and well fed to get them fat. A high Merino sheep will do much large herds than any of the large breeds of coarse wooled sheep that I know anything about. Fat goes further towards selling sheep for a good price by the pound live weight than size. And when we take into

sideration the difference in the number that can be kept on the same feed, th of the Merino more than offsets the difference in the size of the coarse wooled sheep.

Question.—What is considered the best type of a Merino sheep at the present time?

Answer.—For Australia and South America, the wrinkly sheep are in the best demand; but for Texas and the Western States, plain sheep are considered the best, as they are, as a rule, mere hardy and better adapted to care for themselves in

large herds, or on short range, where they are compelled to travel over considerable Question.—What is the highest type of a Merino? Answer.-The most good qualities com-

bined in one animal. Question-What are the qualities needed to make a first class Merino sheep? Answer.—1st, constitution, 2nd, fleece. A sheep without a constitution I consider of but little value. Constitution I consider 40 out of 100 points in making a perfect

animal. Question.-What is to be the future Merino sheep?

Answer.—I think the sheep that will pay the best in the future, in the long run,

will not be extremely wrinkly, neither entirely destitute of wrinkles. Both ex-tremes, I think, will be of short duration. But I think Merino sheep with good form, good constitution, well covered with an even dense fleece of medium fineness, and a length of staple from two to three. at one year's growth, will find admirers in the future.

Question.—What is the best plan to make sheep raising profitable?

Answer.—Keep them in good condition at all times of the year, and dispose of the poor ones at whatever price they

After a short discussion of the paper, the views of those taking part being generally in accord with those expressed by Mr. Jones, the next paper was called for. It was entitled "The Outlook for Merino Sheep," by R. Gibbons, Detroit, and was a review of the business of wool-growing for the past year, with suggestions as to the probable future of the industry. In discussing the paper the opinions expressed showed a strong belief that both sheep-breeding and wool-growing would greatly improve within the year.

Mr. R. D. M. Edwards thought sheep men should not be too sanguine. He had repeatedly seen such expectations end in disappointment. While he believed the outlook more promising than it had been, he thought there would something come up before clip time to depress prices.

Mr. Hoadley, of Ohio, thought the outook very encouraging, and he proposed to act on that idea. In fact, he could not see my reason why the business should not im-

President Dean and Secretary Logan were equally pronounced in the belief that flockowners should feel greatly encouraged.

A paper by Mr. Daniel Bean, of Warner, N. H., followed, on "The Kind of Sheep Adapted to that Locality." Mr. Bean said New Hampshire was far behind adjoining States in sheep husbandry, and he was puzzled as to the reason. It might be

that there was not a sheep which would meet the requirements of farmers. He preposes making a breed of his own by using Merino ewes and a Southdown ram, and would report progress in after years. He said there was not, to his knowledge, a flock of recorded Merinos in the State, and vet he thought the conditions favorable for them. We have not space to give the paper in full.

Mr. R. D. M. Edwards, from the committee on resolution, presented the follow-

Whereas, There is now pending in Con-gress two bills, which we deem very important ones to the wool industry of the country; one known as the Mills Bill, which proposes to place wool on the free list as a "raw material;" and the other, known as the Senate Bill, which proposes to maintain the present duties upon foreign wools and to so amend the schedule on wool and woolens as to prevent fraudulent importa-tions of either in future; and,

Whereas, We believe that all legislation by Congress upon this question must have a very important bearing upon the wool and woolen industry of the country, it is, there-

fore, hereby Resolved, by the members of the National Merino Sheep Register Association, in annual session assembled. That we are unalterably opposed to any reduction of the

present duties upon foreign wools, and that re urge our Congressmen to oppose any legislation with such object in view. Resolved, that we reaffirm the resolution adopted by this Association at its last an-

nual convention, which read as follows: Resolved. That the attention of our repre sentatives in Congress be called to the in-ustice done manufacturers by the present classification of worsteds, which has put an end to the manufacture of worsted yarns in the United States, and compelled manufac turers to import them from abroad, to the detriment of the wool-grower, the manufacturer, and all others engaged in this industry; and that in any revision of the tariff it is the sense of this Association that such discrimination section that beauch of wooler. discrimination against this branch of woolen

manufacturing be rectified. Resolved, That this Association, in the ords of its worthy President, will watch with a jealous eye the action of the party which will have the direction of nationa affairs for the next four years; and shall demand full recognition from them of the importance and national character of the in-

dustry we represent. After some discussion, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned till 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. After the meeting had been called to rder, a paper prepared by H. C. Woolf, Wenona, Ill., was read. The subject of it was "Is the Register Adapted to the Spirit of the Times?" It is given in full:

Believing as 1 do that more good somes to a meeting like this by discussion than by reading a lengthy paper, 1 will give you a brief one.

The farmer's life is full of responsibility. It is required of him to be a mana man physically, mentally, socially, and morally; and to this end he is under bonds to himself, his family, his neighbors, and his God. And in proportion as he fails to use every means within his reach to develop the highest type of manhood possible, just in that proportion he becomes a debtor. Men,like other animals, are "serubs" unless they are improved. Long ago the question was raised "Am I my brother's keeper," and it was answered emphatically in the affirmative. We not only wield an influence upon others, but we are influenced by others. Who can sit on a store box in front of a corner grocery and take part in such conversa-tion as is usually indulged in there, without feeling that his manhood has been infringed upon? Or who can be in company with the pure and noble without realizing that he is a better man? In passing our neighbor's corn-field we see his corn is larger and looks more healthy than ours; do we not feel like hurrying home and doing something extra for ours? Or if his meadow looks as though it would make a better yield than ours, don't we feel like hauling a few loads of manure on ours? Or if we ome new convenience about his barn, or feed lot, don't it help us to fix our own better?

If we see better horses, cattle, sheep or hogs than ours, does it not inspire us to improve our own?" This healthy princip extends itself into every business avenue of farm life. What are annual fairs for unless to assist us in raising the standard of excellence?

Let us now for a moment consider the Merino sheep—the Spanish, or American Merino. We will not ask you to go back to Spain, their native home, nor to Saxony, or France. Neither will we review the work done by Seth Adams, Col. Humphreys, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Crowninshield, and many others who distinguished themselves three-quarters of a century ago by moulding the Merino, but will speak of their record within the recollection of those record within the recollection of those present. When we were boys, a flock of Merinos would clip three pounds of wool per head; now they will give three or four times that amount. The carcass would weigh from sixty to sixty-five pounds; to-day they weigh fifty per cent more. They were much more effeminate them than now. And this remarkable transformation has taken this remarkable transformation has taken this remarkable transformation has taken place without injury to the fiber, flesh, or constitution. Indeed, we believe these have been improved. They are the only breed that will do well in large flocks. They live longer, eat less, and give more wool tham any other breed. There are more of them in our country to-day than of all other breeds combined.

The outlook for the past few years has not been encouraging in some respects; but to the close observer daylight is breaking. Wool is advancing, and there is already better demand for breeding stock. Th country of ours is adapted to sheep husband-ry, and we must and will grow our own wool and mutton. And the Merino is the breed for the millions.

The depression of the last few years has not been confined to our own country; but has been felt in all the leading sheep centers of the world. Australia, our chief competitor, is suffering to-day to a degree beyond any experience we have had, and with them the end is not in sight. While some flock owners have actually suffered loss during this gasen of degreesion. loss during this season of depression, I am inclined to the opinion that the time is not far distant when we will see after all that it has been a blessing though in disguise. Year by year we are learning the

(Continued on eighth page.)

The Borse.

ELECTIONEER'S STANDARD LIST.

The trotting stallion Electioneer, 20 years old, bred by Mr. Charles Backman, at Stony Ford, N. Y., and sold some years ago to his present owner, Governor Leland Stanford, of Palo Alto Ranch, Santa Clara county, Cal., has secured a far larger representation in the record list of 2:30 and better, says the N. Y. Herald, during the present year than was ever scored by any other stallion in one season, nine being the largest number heretofore. Electioneer is by Ryskyk's Hambletonian, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, which is tantamount to saying that he was by the greatest sire and out of the greatest brood mare of their day. His dam has six representatives in the 2:30 list, while his sire not only got the grandest family of brood mares in the world, but the list of his great stallion sons, such as Dictator, George Wilkes, Harold, Volunteer, Happy Medium, Strathmore, Aberdeen, Electioneer, Edward Everett, &c., comprises an array of sires the equal of which has never been found in all the other families combined. That Electioneer, by right of inheritance and in the light of results accomplished, is one of the very best of these sons is evident. He has now thirty-eight representatives in the list, of which the following came in during the

Gen. Benton (fastest two-year-old record).2:18 Blector b s,nine years, dam by Fred Low.2:21% Gertrude Russell, br m,five years,dam thorough-Agmoor, b s. six years, dam thoroughbred by imp. Hercules. 2234 Mores, b m, six years, dam by Mambrino Pilot. Mortimer, b s, four years, dam by Whipple Cubic, b s, five years, dam thorougabred by Aus Palo Alto Belle, br m, two years, dam by The Klla, b m, four years, by Carr's Mam-Grace Lee, b m, three years, dam by Culver's Black Hawk Black Hawk 2:294
Express, bg, six years, dam thoroughbred by
Express. 2:294
Arbutus, bg, six years, dam by Messenger
Duroc. 3:39

Among the twenty-five performers by Electioneer that entered the list prior to the present year he has Wildflower, whose 2:21 stands next to Sunol's 2:18 in the two-yearold list; Manz unita, whose 2:16 is the best four-year-old record; Hinda Rose, whose 2:19% has only been excelled by one threeyear old; Ansel, whose 2:20 is the fastest by a trotter bred from a strictly running bred dam, and Palo Alto, whose 2:201/4 stands next to it. He has five others from running dams. Among his progeny a yearling has led the record, while eight two-yearolds and thirteen four-year-olds have records in the 2:30 list. Ten of his trotters have records in 2:20 any better, a number surpassing that of any other sire except George Wilkes (now dead), who has the same. Age considered, Electioneer is far and away the most successful sire that has yet appear

Michigan Trotting Horse Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was held in Jackson on the 28th ult. The Association adopted a schedule for six races for the coming year as follows: One twoyear-old stake, open to all: one three-yearold stake, open to all colts that have never trotted for money; one three-year-old stake for colts, to be named 15 days before the meeting; one three-year-old stake for fillies and geldings, the colts to be named when the nomination is made; one four-year-old stake for named horses, and one four-yearold stake for horses to be named 15 days be fore the race; \$50 to be added in each race also one stake for three and four-year-old pacers, with \$25 added money. The entrance fees in each of these races to be \$25 -\$5 to be paid when the entrance is made, \$10 May 1, and \$10 15 days before the race. These races are confined to colts bred in this State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President .- L. C. Hurd, Jackson

Vice-President .- C. L. Benjamin, East

Secretary .- L. C. Webb, Mason. Treasurer. - Walter Clark, Battle Creek Directors for Three Years .- A. I. Barber Mason; Frank Lilly, Grand Rapids; M. Far rel, Parma; H. Kingman, Battle Creek; J.

The following standing committees wer appointed for the ensuing year: On Transportation .- S. A. Browne, Kal

amazoo; H. Brown, Battle Creek; A. L. Barber. Mason. On Sales.-F. A. Godfrey, Parma; W. H.

Richfield, Jackson.

On Treasurer's Bonds.—Ray Warner,
Coldwater; R. Dingman, Battle Creek,
Walner, Walner, Walner, On Location .- L. C. Webb, Mason: Wal ter Clark, Battle Creek; Dr. D. G. Sutherland, East Saginaw.

A committee was also appointed to deter mine the age of colts entered at any meeting, for the purpose of avoiding the error of allowing colts to start out of their proper class. This committee consists of Walter Clark, Battle Creek; Dr. D. G. Sutherland East Saginaw, and H. H. Keeler, Jackson.

Is Grunting an Unsoundness?

Horses which are affected with broken wind, roaring, or whistling, sometimes, when frightened by the movement of a stick or the hand held in a threatening manner, utter a sound which much resembles the nois made by a paver in the act of rammin down paving stones. In extreme cases the expiratory movement is very prolonged, and the grunt which the horse makes becomes hollow groan. There is no doubt that the noise, whatever may be its cause, is exceed ingly unpleasant to hear, and the popular belief that it indicates disease is based upon experience, although we have met with instances in which no other sign of unsound ness in the respiratory organs could be de

The noise appears to depend upon the sudden loss or intentional abandonment of control over the expiration. A paver, for example, fills his lungs with air, and arrests the movement of expiration which should follow, until he has completed the effort of sweet cream, provided that both are churnlifting the rammer. At the moment of its | ed in the same way. The ripening of cream descent he relaxes his control over the muscles of the chest, and permits the air in his ngs to escape suddenly instead of gradualas in tranquil respiration, and the result not result in any advantage to the sweet grunt. In this instance, the noise, if , if he chooses to lake the trouble, can ath in and out by sudden and violent by adding acid to sweet cream just before action. Referring to the horse, the nearest churning.

approach to the action of the paver is found when an animal grunts on leaping over a fence. The respiration is suspended during the leap, and as soon as the animal reaches the ground the distension of the lungs is

suddenly relieved. That a horse may grunt on landing after a leap and yet be perfectly sound in his wind is a fact beyond all doubt; but the suspicion which attaches to the noise when the horse ment is not so easily disposed of, although it is quite certain that grunting commonly arises from peculiarity of nervous organization or from habit; and very probably in animals which have been much in the hands of small dealers, who frequent fairs and markets, it is the result of the treatment which the animal meets with from intending purchasers, who never think of deeming a horse sound unless he successfully passes the ordeal of a punch in the ribs. Grunting by itself, and quite unconnected with abnorma! sounds during rapid progression, or with difficulty of breathing, is not an unsoundness, as the word is in common parlance used; but it always amounts to a defect, and is objectionable precisely in the same way that shving is.

Whether or not an animal sold as sound or described as being a good hunter, or as excellent in any respect, may be returned on the ground that he is a grunter, will depend on the nature of the professional opinions. If it is considered that the noise is an indication of weakness of the respiratory organs, no doubt an action might be sustained; but if it could be proved that the horse had been in the habit of making the same sort of noise for a long time, and that his wind was in no way affected, the grunting could not be construed into an unsoundness. The real importance, however, which is to be attached to the habit, may be measured commercially rather than legally, and in practice it will be found that no one would knowingly purchase a horse addicted to granting at the price which he would give for the same animal if he were free from the defect .- Farming World.

Horse Gossip.

THE Sire Brothers, of New York, who hav been expelled from the American Trotting Horse Association for fraud, own Harry and Bosalind Wilkes.

BESSEMER, the young paper which made such a wonderful record the past season, is to be turned into a trotter if it can be done. He is four years old, and has a record of 2:15 as a pacer.

THE Derby winner, Ormonde, one of the greatest thoroughbred borses ever seen in England, is said to have been sold to an American for \$85,000. If the rumor is correct the price is the largest ever paid for a horse. The name of the American purchaser is not given.

Col. Russell, of Massachusetts, has pur chased the two-year-old colt Ansel, by Electioneer, dam a thoroughbred daughter of Lexington, and will use him in the stud. He does not seem to be afraid of thoroughbred blood in the trotter. Ansel has a record of :20, against time.

W. J. NEELY, of Ottawa, Ill., has sold to J. G. Houghtalin, of Bronson, this State, the standard bred stallion Hayden, by Greenbush, dam Volano, by Volunteer; second dam Miss Cooly, by Telegraph, a son of C. M. Clay; third dam the dam of George Cooley, record 2:27, by Friday, a son of imp. Trustee.

GEORGE C. WHITE, Paris, Ky., bas pur chased from Charles Backman, Stony Ford, N. Y., for \$15,000, the bay stallion Victor Von Bismarck, foaled in 1867, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Hattie Wood (dam o Louis Napoleon, etc.,) by Sayre's Harry Clay. A good figure for a 21-year-old horse, but his celts are making a record for him as a sire which will make the purchase a good one if he lives three or four years. And the Han letonians are a long-lived race.

THE Galbraith Brothers, of Janesville Wis., send us a copy of their new illustrated catalogue. It is one of the handsomest ever received at this office, and contains many beautiful illustrations. Over two hundre nead are catalogued, comprising Clydes Shires, Suffolk Punch, Hackney and Cleve land Bays. The Mesers Galbraith have no only brought over a large number of horse of the different breeds they handle, but their importations have always been remarkable for the excellence of the stock comprising them. In this respect they are second to no other firm or individual engaged in this business. Send for one of these catalogues if you contemplate purchasing a horse of any of the breeds mentioned.

Che Farm.

GOOD-BYE, OLD COW Good bye, old cow, you've got to go; Of course 'tis hard to tell you so, For your forefathers and my own For ages this old farm have known You're lank and flabby-to be brief. You're fit for neither milk nor beef; You yield but little at your best And then go dry six months to rest.

Your horns are long, your bones the same Too little meat for such a frame, With stomach large and udders small, The different parts don't match at all.

I looked at you with sad regret, And mourned to think we ever met, For every wrinkle in your horn Proclaims of wasted hay and corn.

My neighbor farmers live with case, While I wear patches on my knees, The reason, simple, plain and true, They've kept good stock, while I kept rou

Such common scrubs no more I'll feed, I plainly see my error now-You've got to go; good-bye, old cow -Mark Lane Express.

Some Dairy Experiments. Prof. W. A. Henry's dalry experin go to show that the ripening of cream be fore churning increases the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent, over the yield from appears to have no marked influence upor the time of churning. The mixing of sweet with sour cream just before churning does cream, the same loss being incurred as inded, is permitted to occur; and the when each cream is churned separately. The same increase in the yield of butter produc rm the work without jerking his ed by ripening the cream may be obtained

Improving the Breed.

In a discussion of the subject how to avoid the increase of poor individuals in the herd, the Iowa Homestead holds the following practical view of the matter, with strong reason: Breeding without judgment, breeding too young, bad care and bad feeding, will just as certainly fill the herd book with weeds and scrubs as the opposite will fill it with choice animals. How to get rid is only alarmed by an unexpected move- of them is the problem. If breeders would only quit making them the problem would be an easy one. The education of Shorthorn breeders themselves is the best solution of the problem. That education must be had on the farm and along the lines of money making. The Shorthorn breeders are not in the husiness " for their health" or "for glory," or for the "fun of it." They want to make money. They make it by selling their stock for breeding purposes. The customer of three-fourths of them is the common farmer, and the breeders for the farmers are the other fourth. The farmer thinks that from \$75 to \$100 is all he can afford to pay for a bull. He would like to buy one for \$50, and he will very often buy a poor one for \$50 rather than pay \$100 for a good one. The breeder concludes that he will take \$50 rather than lose a sale, and really imagines that he is making more money than if he steered it. He therefore keeps Shorthorn stock that raises \$50 bulls, because he thinks it pays him. Here is the point where both the breeder and the farmer need educating. The farmer cannot afford to buy this bull at any price, nor can the breeder afford to raise him for \$50. Both lose money and both degrade and dishonor the Shorthorn. Here is the key to the whole situation. The farmer buys the \$50 bull and is disappointed and goes off to some other breed. The breeder keeps on in the delusion that he is making money when in fact he is only walking around to save funeral expenses financially. The educated breeder will fix a price below which he will not sell a Shorthorn, and will steer everything which will not bring that. This involves sending to the grades all the females which will not produce calves of that quality. Whenever he makes up his mind to do this he will be in a fair way to make money. First, he will have some nice steers that will sell his bulls. When we are dealing with a customer we invariably show him the steers first. We point out the thoroughbreds that were not considered good enough to sell, and show from the grades just what can be done by grading up. When we get

around to the bulls the sale is half made. Second, the farmer who buys will not be disappointed and will stand by the breed and

the breeder. Third, the calf that is not good enough to make a first class steer and bring the top of the market when fat, is not good enough to sell as a bull at any price.

Feeding and Care,

Study the economy of feeding; the whole matter of profit is determined by it. You keep a few young cattle with the flock; they cannot feed the large breeds as much as the small ones without danger of their getting sheep will keep on the south slopes. - Sheep too fat. There is no way but to feed each breed according to its requirement. Whether real or fancied, there is an advantage to be gained by the producer, in sending eggs to market, with regard to uniformity as to size and color, putting all the buff colored in one package and the white in another, and all about the same size, either large or small. The difference in the Boston market is three to five cents over eggs put up indiscriminately. There is also a preference in

market for the buff colored eggs. If you want good eggs you must feed fo them. Corn is the best food to keep up or make fat. It is too heating for young chickens. Feed them at first, say five or eight days, with lighter food, and give meal as they grow older.

In building for hens, build cheap; not loosely as to cracks and exposures to winds, but as cheaply as you can secure freedom from storms and winds. Secure ventilation without exposure to drafts immediately on the fowls. A great amount of glass about buildings is not necessary, and it lets in cold. Have enough light and sun, but not too much glass to let in the cold. Make the roosts and all appurtenances of fowl houses portable, so that you can readily and essilv clean their pens thoroughly and whitewash

Pay particular attention to keeping the manure in casks or boxes, covered, to prevent evaporation, and keep the casks or boxes in some place away from the pens, to avoid breeding sickness in the fowis Add absorbents, such as plaster, earth, or muck. Do not use ashes or lime with hen manure as an absorbent.—Dr. Twitchell.

Dairy Farming in Denmark.

A report by Mr. Inglis, British Consul at Copenhagen, on the dairy farms of Denmark has recently been published by the Foreign Office. In 1887 there were 900,000 lows in the different Danish dairy farms, divided among 150,000 owners, and the total nnual export of butter, which averaged nineteen million pounds between 1877 and 1889, rose to thirty-two millions in 1886 and forty-five millions in 1887. This notable increase is attributed in great measure to the rapid increase of the use of the centrifugal cream separators, of which there are said to be 3,200 in daily use. Not the least striking movement is the extension of the co-operative system to dairy farming. At present there are said to be 200 co-operative dairies, treating the milk of from 5,000 to 6,000 cows daily. Mr. Inglis appends the rules of one of those dairies, in which the terms of membership, the mode of withdrawal, the quality of the milk, and state in which each member is to deliver it at the central dairy, the winter feeding of the cows, the appointment and duties of directors, and various other matters are provided for. It is said that the system of paying for milk according to the quality of the cream contained in it which was introduced in 1886 in eight dairies, has proved an excellent means of awakening interest in the quality of the milk, and in making farmers careful. Farmers go through a course of instruction in testing the fatty qualities of milk, and many of the younger hands attend the five months course of instruction at the Ladalund Farm. Official tables relating to the winter feeding consumption, produce per cow, cost of such oduce, and prices realized are given in the eport, and "give an idea of the minute are with which every fact is registered and tabulated on a Danish farm." M. Boggild,

in the official report in question, expresse the opinion that not more than one pound daily, per cow, of any kind of oilcake should be used; sunflower cake in small quantities is one of the cheapest toods known, but if more than a half a pound is given the butter may acquire a peculiarly sweet and greasy flavor. Cotton-seed cake is not much used; carrots are the best root fodder, and it is believed in future swedes and other turnips will be but sparingly used. Mr. Inglis has investigated certain depreciatory remarks in English papers on the quality of Danish butter, and he comes to the conclusion that the quality and uniformity of Danish butter are due to the great care devoted to its production, and to the beneficial influence exercised by the co-operative dairies, which lay down standards, and an English judge at the recent Copenhagen exhibition emphatically asserts the purity of Danish butter and the utter absence of adulteration on the part of the farmer. The report contains plates representing the ground plan of a working dairy at the exhibition, a section of the cream separator most in use in Denmark and other testing and separating appliances.

Care of the Lambs.

One thing is certain; lambs must be grained liberally, or else they must have a choice reserve of green feed to wind up the grazing season on, or they will lose ground January, they are well established in their winter regimen, and have an abundance of vailing about this matter." fine, early-cut hay (or are supposed to have), which they have learned to like; whereas in November they are in a transition period gathering up the leavings of the summer rass which the frost has weakened. We would recommend a mixture of one part oats to two of wheat bran, and of this let about 11/4 bushels a day be given to each hundred head.

Sometimes an inch or two of snow will fall on the grass before it is time to bring the flocks into winter quarters, and lie a few days; or it may be desirable, for other reaons, to keep the sheep out a little beyond such time as the pasturage, unaided, would keep them in good flesh. It is advantageous, under such circumstances, to carry out say a half bushel of shelled sorn to the hundred grown sheep, and sow it broadcast on a short, clean sward. This enables all to share equally. On the north hillsides grass nearly always grows ranker than elsewhere, and the sheep will pass by these strong-growing patches all summer. Late in the fall they can be made, with the help of a small ration of corn given as above described, to depasture these places and so leave the range uniform. These tussocks would otherwise afford a narbor for ground mice, rabbits and other vermin, and a catchall for thistle-seed and forest-leaves, making eventually disfiguring thickets, in the pasture. Sometimes it is a good policy to will graze these north hillsides, while the Breeder.

Smut in Corn.

Every farmer knows what is meant by corn smut. It has been made a study by different persons, and among them the celeebrated agriculturist. Henry Stewart, and the main points that he has determined are that parts and putting it in a box three feet this parasite—as it is considered such by in- square and a foot deep in one corner of the vestigators enters the plant at the roots hen-house, and sprinkling it occasionally to and from the soil; that it is much encouraged from the continuous growth of corn upon the same land; that the refuse smutty stalks | and are sometimes quite cross and worrying should be carefully gathered and burned to to the hens. Eggs keep sweet and nice destroy the spores and prevent the stocking | very much longer without a rooster, and this of the soil with them; that if permitted to go into the manure the parasite is thus ter if anything Some recommend cayenne sown upon the land, where it is likely to remain until a new crop is planted; that if the smutty corn or fodder is fed the snores will pass through the animal unharmed and go into the manure, and that these spores are not likely to spread from one field to another through the circulating air. The mature have no cause to complain of lack of eggs. smut of corn bears a close resemblance to the mature puff ball, and we cannot see why the spores might not be distributed quite largely by the wind. It is claimed there are no remedies when once it develops in corn, and that the only successful treatment is to cut or pull all corn that shows signs of smut and cause its destruction. If such a course were pursued by all farmers smut might in process of time be wholly eradicate. . - Germantown Telegraph.

Fall Plowing.

Henry Stewart says fall plowing has a very useful result in the destruction of various insect pests which breed in the soil. The cutworms of the present year's brood are now small and easily destroyed by freezing; they are in a dormant condition and cannot work back into the soil when they are turned up to the surface. Not only the cold kills a great many, but mice, skunks, birds and other enemies will destroy a great number. The grubs which are in the pupæ stage, too, will be got rid of in the same way. And besides all other useful effects, frosts and thaws, should not be forgotten. Hence the old maxim "speed the plow" should not be ignored at this season when opportunities are presented for the convenient performance of this work.

Agricultural Items,

THE director of the Maine Experimen Station has ascertained that buttercups and white weed are as nutritious and digestible as timothy and red top. White clover is the most digestible of any of the grasses or clovers examined.

DURING the past year the Bureau of Animal Industry has inspected 274,255 head of pattle, suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia Of these, 2,330 were found infected, and slaughtered; and 4,778 head which had been exposed to the contagion were also killed.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA has broken out in Orange Co., N. Y., an apparently spontaneou ase, since the owner of the affected herd has bought no cattle nor had other than his own stock on his premises for four years. The Overnment appraisers allowed the owner s air price for his herd, and every animal was

THE Flint Globe says George Jacobus, of Atlas, Genesee County, recently sold 21 May | the digestion. Sold by druggists.

pigs, aggregating in weight 3,500 pounds, receiving therefor \$206.50. The Globe adds that within the past six years Mr. | Jacobus has laid three miles of drain tile in his 160acre farm, and thus rendered a large area of seless swamp land productive.

AROOSTOOK County, Maine, has 35 starch factories. Eight of these have been built since 1887. The total product has been about ,600 tons of starch. As it requires one bushel of potatoes to make eight pounds of starch, some idea of the quantity of tubers required may be obtained. It is estimated that 1,200,000 of the 2,800,000 bushels of potatoes raised in Aroostook County found heir way to the starch factory.

The New England Farmer thinks it is no reat marvel that the Vermont Agricultural College, managed as it is by a board of direct tors composed of six lawyers and two farm ers, does not gain the confidence and sympathy of the agricultural community. The Farmer calls attention to the fact that the men who put these lawyers in this position were the farmers themselves, who therefore have no just cause of complaint.

PETER HENDERSON says it is useless to try to destroy any weed like plantain, sorrel. etc., with lime. He adds: "Knowing the weakness of so many on this subject, a few years ago a peddler of patent fertilizers did me the honor of offering me a fertilizer that would not only make all kinds of cultivater plants grow, but at the same time would kill and go into winter quarters on the down all weeds that should show themselves in grade. Lambs need more grain, if any- such crops! That this rascal should have thing, in November than in January. In been able to even offer and largely sell his wares showed the extent of ignorance pre

Che Poultry Pard.

Poultry Expressly for Eggs.

If the poultry are to be kept only for eggs am of the opinion from experience (having bred several varieties of fowls) that there can be no better breed kept than the Houdans, as they are not setters, active, hardy and well feathered, enabling them to withstand the cold, and they lay a very large, handsome and excellent egg. I think they are not excelled in numbers laid by any breed and only equalled by the Leghorn family, and their eggs are so undersized that I regard them as detrimental to the best interests of the country, for consumers are not satisfied with small eggs and big prices, and such tend to reduce consumption.

If fowls are to be confined they should be kept in flocks of not over twenty-five, and should have a run to grass and shade of from one-eighth to one-fourth of an acre of land. Feed in summer, oats in the morning, what they will eat, and at night corn. A small box should be fastened on the inside of the henhouse for ground ovster shells. and twice a week they should have one ounce of some cheap meat to each fowl. chopped fine and mixed with wheat shorts and just enough boiling water to moisten it. Mix in a teaspoonful of fine salt and powdered sulphur, equal parts to every twenty-five fowls, and feed in place of the morning feed of oats. In winter, it is always better to warm the morning feed and give them warm water to drink.

Always see that they have a nice dust bath, which may be supplied by mixing coal ashes, wood ashes and sawdust in equal

keep it a very little damp. Cocks are not a necessity, and only eat is outte an advantage, and the hens lay betand stimulating food, but it has a tendency to disorganize the stomach and produce in digestion. On the whole I do not think it an advantage. If this counsel is well headed, and you have a good hen-house and feed regularly and care for your birds, you will N. E. Homestead.

The Bronze Turkey.

The cock should have a long, broad head; a strong, well curved beak of horn color, dark at the base and lighter at the tip; dark hazel eyes; a long curving neck; a hack, rising'in a convex sweep from neck to tail; a broad full breast; a long body, deepest at the center: large and powerful wings: welldeveloped tail: long, stout thighs and shanks. The head and wattles should be rich red in color: the neck a brilliant bronze, the back like burnished gold, each feather banded with black across the end; the breast dark bronze, the body black shaded with bronze; the primary feathers of the wings black, or brown approaching black, barred with white orgray; the secondary feathers similar to the primaries, with the bars changing to a dall bronze towards the center of the back; the wing bows black and showing bronze or green reflections in the sun; the wing coverts bronze, each feather terminating in a wide black band; the tail black, barred with light brown, terminating with a broad band the favorable result of the weather upon the of black edged with gray; tail coverts soil, in pulverizing it by the action of the similar to the main tail feathers, except the black band shows more of the bronz a hue: and the shanks in young birds nearly black but growing lighter with age and in old birds usually flesh-colored. The primaries and secondaries of the wings frequently show a white edging, but this is objectionable, and the freer the birds are from whit the better.

The hen resembles the cock in plumage throughout, but the luster is less brilliant, the colors are not so well defined and the feathers generally edged with gray. During the breeding season the color of the head and neck of the cock are much more brillian than at any other time, and in the fall the bright red sometimes becomes of a bluish cast. The breast is the most brilliant part of the plumage, and should be free from white. If much white appears, it would naturally lead to a suspicion of a cross with some other variety, especially the Narragansett, a cross, by the way, that would be likely to give most valuable birds for the table. Farm and Home.

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Horticultural.

TIMES.

The winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at Grand Rapids last week, with fair attendance and much interested manifested by those present.

Hon. T. T. Lyon, the venerable and wide ly known president, opened the sessions by reading his annual address, reviewing the work of the Society during the past fifteen years, and especially that of the past year. He advised the maintenance of friendly relations with the State Agricultural Society, and suggested the desirability of more exact and complete reports concerning the pomological products of the State; reports which should include the quantity of fruit marketed, consumed by producers, amount of land devoted to the raising of various fruits, and to market gardening as well; the value of improvements; the ages of various fruit trees; the continuing of experiments in pomology by the State.

tural College, followed with a very interesting paper on "The Profitableness of Horticulture," which was full of good points Instrating the inefficiency of the culture of fruit as usually conducted compared with duties relative to the compilation of statiswhat is known as "intensive horticulture." He discussed at length the subject of draining, fertilization and the gathering of fruit. His central thought was that plant life, like animal life, required food and favorable coniltions of soil and climate to thrive. In fertilizing he would use wood ashes with pertect safety to small fruit, muriate of potash | ment of a law to prohibit the building of or fruits in general, and sulphate of potash fires by persons clearing during the period for vegetables. He would not use over 500 from April 1 to November 1 in each year pounds to the sere and would sow it broad-

evening session.

Tuesday morning, the secretary read paper furnished by W. H. Brown, of Benton Harbor, on "Commercial Fruit-Growing," who spoke of difficulties met with in marceting truits, especially the competition Michigan growers experience from the south an appropriation of \$1,000 to carry on the and west, and made some suggestions in regard to the packing of fruit for market, based upon his practical experience and observation in the great fruit country about Allegan. He arged the organization of a which would be profitable marketing of various occasions by fruit growers in the In other States such exchanges are in sucessful and remunerative operation. Mr. Brown strongly urged the founding of such an organization upon a broad and perman-

J. F. Taylor, of Douglas, said in the dis cusaion which followed, that during the past two years the amount received for fruit was as low as the grower could afford to grow it and the consumer had paid as much as he could afford to. The profits went somewould drive out the growers. Mr. A. G. Gulley, of South Haven, advised the occu- territory. paner of home markets; he had shipped fruit to Olicago which could have been sold in Michigan for three times as much. Mr. C. men were indispensable for the sale of Allegan, chosen secretary, and S. M. Pearfruits, but thought fruit growers should keep sall, of Grand Rapids, re-elected treasurer; a man in Chicago during the season esdition of the market and prices. Mr. Bur- field, Grand Rapids, and C. A. Sessions, nett, a Chicago commission man who was Mears. present, thought the value of fruit exchanges was overestimated and said radical changes in their work were impending. When growers ship direct to consumers they compete with fruit from the same lecality the commission houses are trying to distribute. He advised the sending a representative man to Chicago to watch the market, who would also give the commission merchants information regarding the crop expected, when it would come forward, and attend to other points vital to both interests. W. N. Cook shought the home market the best market. President Lyon believed in educating the market, and said fine fruit of any kind agers of the experimental station of the Ag dcreated a market for more of it. C. W. Garfield said the importation of semi-tropical fraits was rapidly increasing, occasioned by home growers growing the much despised Ben Davis and the almost as nearly worthtess Baldwin, and placing them in competition with these foreign grown fruits. R. H. Scott. of Ann Arbor, said he sold his best fruits in Detroit but found a market at Chicago for that fine in appearance but inferior in quality. He thought the eastern markets were better educated in fruits than the west-

ern, and demanded higher quality. "Spraying with Arsenites," by N. J. Strong, of Lenawee County, opened a very interesting discussion, in which Mr. Strong's opinions were quite fully endorsed. Prof. Taft thought that London purple was superior to Paris green. For his own use, however, he favored white arsenic, but did not advise its use, as the danger of it was great unless it was colored so that it would not be mistaken for other substances no: poisonous.

At the afternoon session a paper on "Pedigree in Plants and Fruits" by B. Hathaway, of Little Prairie Ronde, was read by the Secretary, which was very interesting and showed much thought and observation; Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultaral College, talked on the propagation of new varieties of fruit, and W. W. Tracy, of Detroit, told how improvements in varieties of vegetables were brought about. Plants possess a tendency to revert back to ancestors, a principle that is at the foundation of the art of stock breeding, and the most desirable results may be expected to result from the same methods that have proved so successful with animals. In the cultivation of corn he had crossed different species and then fertilized by a certain variety for three generations. In the fourth generation it showed distinct evidence of the first crossing. A tomato plant raised from cuttings from a plant saved over winter showed evidences of the variety raised in crossing to produce the original plant. In carrots, perfeet roots selected from poor stock produced roots which were not like their perfect pareats, but like their imperfect grandparents, Beans and corn carefully selected and isolated produced plants not like their parents,

but like poorer ancestry. This proved that improved strains are valuable in proportion to their fixity of type.

Letters were read from T. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., and E. D. Edmiston, of THE STATE HORACULTURAL Lenawee Co., relating the results and lessons of the past year's experience, and a general "experience meeting" followed.

The subject of Forestry was introduced by Mr. C. W. Garfield, who said he was becoming discouraged at the lack of popula interest in the preservation and planting of forests, saying men who owned the forests did not care what became of the land after they had cut the timber. In regard to a small plantation on his own farm, he had found that black locust grew the faster and hardy catalpa the next faster. Pine trees he had planted 10 years ago to the west of his house were now 25 feet high and afforded a fine windbreak and a beautiful screen. Borers did not hurt large plantations of trees, as worms did not hurt big patches of fee is only 50 cents for this Society and 50 cabbages. Prof. Beal made some suggestions on artificial forest plantations, and gave a list of the more valuable trees for forestry purposes and the uses to which each variety could be put. In the matter of hardiness, trees vary to a very bewildering de-Prof. L. R. Taft, who has just succeeded gree. A tree which is hardy in one locality to the chair of horticulture at the Agricul- may be winter-killed in another not ten miles away.

Mr. Garfield offered a report recommending that so much of the law creating the Forestry Commission and defining its tics gathered by supervisors be repealed, and the Commission permitted to secure through the source which it deems most reliable, information contemplated in the act upon which to base further action of the Commission or future enactment of the Legislature. Also, recommending the enact without the consent of the supervisor of the township in writing, with previous notice to owners and occupants of adjoining lands. provided that the law may be suspended by majority vote of the board of supervisors of the county of which such township is situated. It was also recommended that the matter of establishing a State preserve be investigated; and that the Commission receive work during 1889 and 1890. The Society concurred in the recommendations.

Prof. J. L. Budd, of Iowa Agricultural College, sent a paper on Prunus Americanus or American Wild Plum, which was read Michigan fruit exchange, the purpose of by the Secretary. Prof. Budd believes the wild fruit is superior to any other variety. truit. This project has been discussed upon It is gaining favor with the Chicago commission men and promises to eventually ex-State, but nothing definite has come of it. clude European varieties. A general discussion on plum culture followed.

Prof. Beal occupied the evening session with a report upon "Horticultural Possibilities of Northern Michigan," as indicated by the work on the experiment farm in Crawford County. The time since the station was established has been too short to admit of positive statements, many experiments being necessarily yet in embryo; but degree of increase varies greatly with differ-Prof. Beal thought Michigan men made a mistake when they left their own State for where eise. If it was not remedied it Dakota, believing that as good farms could be made in Northern Michigan as in that

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer J. Monroe shought the Chicago commission dent Lyon was re-elected, E. C. Reid, of is low, it is easy to understand that as soon Members of the executive board: W. A. pecially to advise them in regard to the con- Brown, of Benton Harbor, Chas. W. Gar-

> President Lyon appointed the following committees: On Legislation-Messrs. W. K. Gibson

C. W. Garfield and J. F. Taylor. On Experimentation-C. J. Monroe, E.

H. Scott and S. L. Fuller. The Society endorsed the request of the West Michigan Farmers' Club for an appropriation from the Legislature in aid of farmers' institutes. The two committees named above result from the recommendations in the Presidents' address, which suggested the creation of a Legislative committee and a special committee to confer with the man-

investigate the advisability of establishing fruit experimental stations along the shore of Lake Michigan.

WASHTENAW POMOLOGICAL 80-CIETY.

cultural College. The last committee is to

lunual Meeting-Election of Officers-Re ports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society was held on Saturday of last week. The election of officers for the ensuin year resulted in the choice of the following:

President-J. D. Baldwin. Vice-Presidents-J. J. Parshall, J. D. Allison, Wm. McCreery. Recording Secretary—J. Ganzhorn. Corresponding Secretary-E. Baur.

Executive Committee-Prof. B. E. Nichols, W. F. Bird, J. D. Fuller, C. C. Clark. Botany-Prof. V. M. Spalding. Climathology-Prof. M. W. Harrington.

Ornithology and Entomology-Prof. J. The annual reports of the secretaries and the treasurer which were accepted show considerable work during the year. Fourteen sessions were held during the year, and the reports published in the different periodicals in the city, and the MICHIGAN FARMER, published in Detroit. They were copied in other papers in the State, and other periodicals on horticulture and pomology all over the land. E. Baur had correspondence with Governor Luce in regard to the publication by the State of a pamphlet on noxious insects and remedies based on experiments. Kvery farmer and horticulturist should possess such a pamphlet and do all he can to destroy noxious insects. A systematic work of this kind would save to the State thousands of dollars. Forestry should be attended to. Several petitions on forestry have been sent from this society to Congress. Prof. Mark Harrington's paper on "Climatal Effects of Forests" was sent to Senator Palmer and will be published in the annual report of the State Horti-

tural Society. Mr. W. F. Bird exhibited the following

agara; 2, Empire State; 3, Lindley (Rogers' No. 9); 4, Agawam (Rogers' No. 13); 5, Merrimae (Rogers' 19); 6, Poughkeepsie Red; 7, Delaware; 8, Brighton; 9, Vergennes; 10, Worden. This exhibit shows what the Society has done for Ann Arbor and vicinity. A vote of thanks is due to Mr. Bird for this grand and instructive show.

> Mr. J. Allmand showed Salway peaches picked over a month ago, in a perfect state. Mr. Allmendinger reported that his firm would go into canning next year if they could get tomatoes at the prices the Adrian canning factory pays, 20c per bushel.

This Society has developed a branch of industry which is a blessing to the county. It would be important to know how many hands fruit-growing employs during the season. Yet this is a only a beginning of this branch of horticulture. Every citizen ought to appreciate the labor of the few active members of the Society by joining. The annual cents for the State Society. Every member is entitled to the annual report. If the fruit growers wish to succeed in transportation and other common interests they should meet with the Society. Without organized work nothing can be accomplished. The President of the Society gave also an interesting sketch of what was done by the Society during the year and what was needed to secure future success, namely: Union of action by the fruit growers, and encourage ment of young men to join and take an ac

tive part in the business of the Society. EMIL BAUR, Cor. Sec.

The Movement of Sap in Trees. The Rural World, in a late issue, says on

this little understood subject: The question of the movement of san in plants is one but little understood. Many have an idea that there is a constant and regular flow of sap through plants during the growing season, much in the same manner that blood courses through the veins and arteries of animals. During the winter this movement must necessarily stop, but it is supposed that on the approach of warm weather it begins again. If there is such a movement it must occur in the roots as well as in the top. But take a sugar maple in the early spring, when the days are warm and sunny but the nights cool, before its buds have started, and while the ground in which the roots are is still frozen or as cold as at any time during the winter, and may be still covered with snow; if a wound is made in the trunk the sap begins to run from it. Is it to be supposed toat at the time the sap was flowing up and down through the trunk and roots and that by making an incision through the bark into the channels through which the sap is flowing, a portion of it is drained off? Not at all. Up to this time the sap of the tree has been essentially at rest, but under pressure caused by the expansion of it and the air which fills the cells. The reader knows that heats expands and cold contracts, or in other words warming almost any object in nature causes it to increase in bulk. The ent substances. Water expands nearly one-

in volume more than one-third under the same change of temperature. If we assume, which in fact is the case, were read; and on Wednesday morning the that the vegetable cells are full of sap and annual election of officers was held. Presi- air during the winter when the temperature as the warm bright days of spring come. when the sun's rays quickly warm up the tree trunk, that the sap and air in the cells are also warmed and at the same time are expanded almost to the limit of the cell walls standing the strain. If, then, an incision is made into them, the contents will flow out, and as the different cells are connected, the emptying of one allows the contents of the neighboring cell to flow into the first and then out through the wound. The effect continues until there may be said to be a flow of sap throughout the tree which goes on so long as the conditions that caused the movement continue. As

twentieth in being warmed from the freez-

ing to the boiling point, while air increases

the air becomes chilly, the flow of sap ceases, and if, during the sap season, a cloudy, chilly day comes the sap will not flow to any great extent. The physical character of the wood has much to do with phenomenon of sap flow. It is such that the heat of the sun's rays is quite readily absorbed, so that in a bright sun the trunk of a tree gets warmer than the air that surrounds it, and as soon as the

soon, however, as the sun goes down and

sun's rays are cut off the tree as readily gives off the heat absorbed during the day, resulting in a contraction in the volume of the cell contents and reduction of pressure.

Cabbage and Onions.

Cabbage may be grown on quite heavy soil f it be well drained, but good corn land if not sandy or gravelly, is about the thing for this crop. The manure may be strong and the more of it the better, phosphate should also be applied in the hill to obtain the best results. The best variety for fall and especially for late winter and spring markets is the Stone Mason, which, when grown from true seed, develops a solid, deep, round head rather than a large, flat one, and for this reason is very desirable for storing, as it being of good shape when seen in the market in April or May.

To obtain seed for our most valuable purity of what they offer you, for if the seed seller cannot be sure of what he is selling how can the seed buyer know what he is get-

ting?

The crop grown by me which received the first premium from the Essex Agricultural Society cost per acre \$202.70 and the receipts per acre were \$338.08. The crop sold from the field for a little less than a dollar a barrel. The amount of crop was about 400 bbls. per acre and the estimated weight 321/2

ONIONS. A crop of the Danvers yellow globe variety grown on three-fourths of an acre in 1886 cost per acre \$344.80, the receipts per being \$598.49, leaving a profit of \$258.69. The yield was 800 bushels per acre. In 1887, poor as the season was, the crop on the best half acre showed a profit of \$205.94 per grapes in very fine condition: 1, Niagara; acre, the cost being \$272.86 per acre, and

the receipts \$478.80, while the yield was 532 bushels per acre.

After raking out the onions they are allowed to remain a few days to dry the roots and tops. Then they are picked up into slatted crates and piled outdoors, and covered with waterproof cloth. They are allowed to stand in this condition with the sun shining upon them and the drying winds blowing through them until freezing weather in November, when they are carted to the cellar. The topping is done in stormy weather and at odd times in the winter. It is most convenient to top from a table of about the right height to sit at rather than to work on the floor, which is the more common practice. Crates save their cost almost every

oughly ripening it. The above is a substance of a paper read last season before an Essex county institute by Mr. Chas. W. Mann.

year in the saving of labor in handling the

crop as well as adding to its value by thor-

James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, praised the originality and close figuring of the paper, and said he should depend on fertilizer aided by manure rather than on fer- He says: tilizer alone in the future for the onion crop. cess is comparatively sure; one year in three or four is often enough to put the land to

Jas. P. King, of Peabody, never raised good cabbage on his farm with hog manure. He considered one ton of fertilizer worth fifteen cords of manure, and he had grown a quarter more onions on 1,600 pounds of fertilizer than on eight cords of manure. He believes the fertilizer leaves the land as good as it finds it.

Mr. Foster, of Beverly, thought Septemcabbage. They always bring a good price from March 25th to April 15th. He considered 400 bushels of onions per acre a good crop.

Warren Brown, of Hampton Falls, N. H. said he took some cabbage seed at a meet ing in Boston where it was distributed from the department of agriculture, and though Dr. Loring told him to let it alone he bad put in quite a piece of it and when grown no man in his town could tell what the crop was; it certainly was not cabbage, but the sheep liked it. -N. E. Farmer.

Apple Twig Borer.

The Prairie Farmer describes this or chard enemy as follows:

The borer, Amphicerus bicandatus, Say, is a small cylindrical beetle about one third of an inch in length, dark chestnutbrown above and black beneath. The forepart of the thorax is covered with minute elevated points, and in the males, with two tinguished from the females by having two small horn-like projections at the tips of the wing-covers.

They bore, during the adult or beetle state, into the twigs of the apple peach, pear and cherry, and into the grape canes, always beginning just above a bud and work- as soon as she hatched; while if not thus fed ing downward through the pith, making a she would be very weak and ofttimes would parently their object in making such burrows is to obtain food and concealment.

The earlier stages of the borer are not known; hence, it is almost impossible to say what is the best way of preventing its attacks. Pruning off the infested branches and burning them as good, as far as it can be applied. Mr. Mathew Cook recommends for spring use a mixture of whale-oil soap and sulphur, about one pound to the gallon of water, to be sprayed on the trees. The fetid odor of this pre-

Horticultural Items

CHARLES MILLS, of Onendaga County, N. Y., speaks well of the Worden grape, saying he has three-year-old vines which have borne 15 pounds of fruit this year.

FIVE THOUSAND plates of apples were of exhibition at the late national fruit conference held at London, Eng., under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society.

ABOUT three million head of cabbage wer raised, on an average, in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., until Canada began sending over the border large quantities, which lowered the price below the point of profit.

A CORBESPONDENT of the Rural World says he often prevented injury to his fruit trees. retarding the period of bloom until after danger from frost had passed, by mulching them heavily after the ground had frozen, and protecting the trunks from the sun or the south and southwest sides.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Horticultural (Eng.) Times says that the great reason why fruit culture in that country does not pay is first, because they have too many varieties, and secondly, because most of the orchards are planted with worthless trees. This gentleman adds that at the late show of the keeps well, and peels well when taken out, Royal Horticultural Society he counted 75 plates of apples of useless varieties, so far as market value is concerned.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman buy of those who do grow it honestly and says: "I have grown five hundred plants of the new celery-Golden Self-Blanching-but will refuse to guarantee the freshness and shall not grow any more of it. While it will Plume, however, it is liable to rust, and when it is blanched it has a dirty yellow color, not at all attractive when placed alongside of White Plume. If we are to grow a self-blanching variety, why not grow the one which sells the most readily and brings the highest price?

It is only within the present decade that grape-growing has assumed much importance n Chautauqua Co., N. Y., though the first vineyard was planted in 1824. Now there are not less than 25,000 acres, principally planted to Concord, with Clinton and Iona. The largest individual grower has 200 acres, which he divides into lots of 25 acres each, and puts in charge of experienced growers, who are required to reside on the place. The Chautauqua vineyards have so far been exempt from the attacks of destructive fungi and insects.

M. MILTON, in the Country Gentleman, says:

"This season, from the amount of rain which fell, during the summer months, tomatoes made an extra strong growth, and when the frost came the plants were covered with a large crop of full grown but unripe tomapicked about sixty bushels of the best of them, and having at this time several bench in the green houses, we spread them evenly on the benches, where most of them ripened on the benches, where most of them spended and colored finely, so much so that they brought, wholesale, \$1.50 per bushel, while at the time we ploked them the price was 35 the time we picked them the price was 35 cents. In ripening tomatoes after being picked care has to be taken that they be kept perfectly dry, and all the sun possible without scorching through the glass. With a

Apiarian.

tomato season may thus be prolonged."

suitable place for taking care of them th

Hatching Queens in a Queen Nursery. G. M. Doolittle, in the Rural Home, gives his method of using the queen nursery.

The first thing to do is to get the queen He recommended planting cabbage two cells by some of the good plans recommendyears on same ground if one or two hundred ed in the various bee books. When these bushels of unleached ashes are applied the cells are nearly ready for the young queens second season, but Mr. Mann said that in to hatch from them, I make a queen nursery his experience the ashes had failed to pre- as follows: Sixteen blocks are gotten out, vent stumpfooting and he believed it much 2% inches by 2% by % inch, which blocks easier to lose a hundred or five hundred dol- fill one of my frames; a 114 inch hole is lars in that way than it was to make ten by bored in the center of each of these blocks. using the same ground. It costs but little to over which is tacked a piece of wire cloth use different land and by so doing your suc- having 12 to 16 meshes to the inch, and be ing two inches square. Before tacking on the wire cloth I bore in one edge of the the block the same as it does on the comb powdered sugar and honey, the same as we that it comes out near one side of the 1% enter is made, stop boring, for we need a shoulder at the bottom to keep the candy in

After the cells are all in the cages, the frame made to receive them is placed on a board having a cleat nailed on it, when it (the board) is stood up nearly perpendicuperature is allowed it will be likely to darkthe only precaution necessary being to see fresh and moist by renewing or placing a

block (which is designed for the top after the block is put in the frame) a % inch hole, boring down to within 1/4 of an inch of the 11/2 inch hole. I now finish boring the hole with a 16 inch bit. This hole is for the queen cell to be placed in, and the reason for the two sizes of holes is to give a shoulder so that the queen cell can hang in and still be in no danger of slipping through ber was the poorest month of the year to sell into the block. This hole is bored a little to one side of the center, so as to allow room for a % inch noie on the other side, which hole is to receive the candy made from use in shipping queens, on which the young queens feed. This 1/4 inch hole is so bored inch hole, and when it is deep enough so that a hole large enough for the queen to

Now fill the hole with caudy, packing it in with a plunger made to fit the hole loose ly, and tack on the wire-cloth when the blocks or cages are ready for the cells. Cut the cells off from the combs very carefully,

for if handled roughly I find that the queen will either not hatch at all, or else they have mperfect wings or legs. Trim the base of the cell till it will go easily into the % inch hole, and just before placing it into the cage, take a little honey and put it around the point of the cell just where the queen little horns. The males are further dis- will gnaw through in hatching. I formerly found many dead queens in the cages, and wondered at it, till by watching I found that as soon as a queen got a small opening through the cell she would put out her tongue and the bees would feed her, thus giving her strength to become quite active die. By placing the honey around the point of the cell the queen is fed the same as if the bees had access to the cell, and it is a rare thing that I now find one dead in the cage.

lar so that the frame rests on the cleat. Nov put in the cages as carefully as possible so as not to jar them, remembering always to keep the cells in the same upright position that they occupied in the hive. When all vents the beetles from attacking the twigs. are in, the frame of cages or queen-nursery is to be hung in a populous colony in place of one of the central frames of brood. In all of these operations with queen cells, the temperature of the place where you work should be from 85 to 95°, for if a lower temen the color of the queens and otherwise injure them if exposed to it for any length of time. This nursery is used year after year. that the candy in the % inch hole is kept little honey on the top of it so it can soak through every time a new lot of cells are placed in it. The blocks can also be varied to suit any sized frame or meet the notions of the most fastidious. If all bas been done as it should be, you will find in 48 hours upon lifting it from the hive, a nursery full of as nice, bright, lively queens as you ever



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

the frost came the plants were covered with a large crop of full grown but unripe tomatoes. We consequently went to work and picked about sixty bushels of the best of

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DETROIT. SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1888.

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MORE THANKS.

s we fully expected the response to the ppeal made to our readers has been most generous. It is very gratifying to receive the many expressions of good will and approval coming to us daily from friends all over the State. The FARMER has reason to be proud of the constituency among which it circulates. Though early in the subscription season it looks as though the FARMER at a dollar would be the feature among the farmers of the State this winter, thanks to

THE PUBLISHERS.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN,

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved

Marshall, by Wm. Conie; Manager, J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

aJAN. 10—Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron, Habletonian and Grade Horses, three farms, at Milford, by Mrs. Jas. Moore, C. M. Thornton,

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 78,343 bu., against 91,803 bu. the previous week, and 98,397 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 115,372 bu. against 69,605 bu, the previous week and 16,271 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 911,224 bu. against 952,657 bu. last week, and 913,762 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 8 was 36,569,953 bu. 1887. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 487,-215 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 5,-410.202 bu.

The week closes with wheat a little higher than a week ago on spot, and lower on futures, especially May. There is not any activity to speak of at present, nor do we look for much until after the holidays. With a light foreign demand and speculators working on the "bear" side, it is not surprising that some weakness should be developed. But so far as the future is concerned, to our mind it looks as well as at any time the past six months. Wheat has been rushed into market early in the Northwest for three good reasons: Good weather, the farmers needed money, and the higher prices. From this time forward receipts from the Northwest will begin to decline. and when a slight improvement begins to take place, the result of lessened shipments from Russia and India, then the "Old Hutches" will be on hand again to skin the bears" who have been working so vigorously to depress values. We do not look for this to occur before the holidays. Yesterday domestic markets were firm at the opening, but generally closed lower, while both Liverpool and London were quoted firm, and the latter higher. It would not take much of an advance in those markets to start heavy purchases on this side of the Atlantic, as it is becoming more patent

every day that the crop is very short. The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Nov. 15th to Dec. 14th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.		No. 8
Nov.	15	1 1044	1 10%	97
60	16	1 10%	1 09%	96%
64	17	1 09%	1 09	96
26	19	1 09	1 0614	91
68	20	1 06	1 041/4	94
14	21	1 06	1 0416	92
48	20	1 0734	1 06%	984
14	23	1 0616	1 06	94
68	24	1 04	1 02%	91
6.6	26	1 02	1 001/6	03
44	27	1 02	1 0216	904
66	28	1 03	1 0434	923
66	29			
46	30	1 04	1 04%	92
Dec.	1	1 0356	1 03 %	914
66	3	1 05	1 05%	93
	4	1 04	1 04%	92
61	5	1 0214	1 03%	915
6.6	6	1 04	1 (5	93
44	7	1 03%	1 05	931
64	8	1 0314	1 04%	
66	10	1 03	1 05%	93
66	11	1 03	1 05	93
46	12	1 0334	1 05%	93
66		1 04%	1 06%	935
66	13	1 05%	1 05%	91
	14	1 00%	1 00%	01
Sn	eculative deali	ng the	nast week	ha

been largely of a scalping character, price advancing and declining just enough to en able dealers to make a living on the turns. The outsiders, of course, get skinned both

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the

VALIOUS	deals	each	day	or ru	e past	week
were as	follow	78:				
			D	ec.	Jan.	May
Saturday			. 1	0434	1 0534	1 104
Monday.			. 1	0534	1 06%	1 12
Tuesday			. 1	05	1 05%	1 113
Wednesd	lav		1	05%	1 06%	1 115
Thursda	V		. 1	0634	1 06%	1 125
Friday			. 1	0514	1 06	1 113
The	phoet	oron o	f the	a IIni	ted Kir	gdon

this year is officially reported at about 72, 000,000 bu. This is barely more than third of the current consumption in the British Isles. The other two-thirds has to be supplied from abroad.

The great drought in Australia is apparently unbroken, reports as late as Nov. 23 affected was extending. Mail advices from South Australia on Oct. 15 say that in numerons districts the crops are too far gone to of acres that will not pay for harvesting. The Australian wheat harvest will undoubtedly be a very poor one. Private advices from San Francisco report inquiries there for wheat on Australian account.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture reports that in Bohemia wheat sowing was interrupted by prolonged and heavy rains, causing a decrease in area, and in Bukovins and Galicia vermin have done much injury. In other districts, however, conditions have been more favorable, and in the greater part of the monarchy the appearance of the autumn-sown crops is satisfactory.

The wheat on passage from India Nov. 21 was estimated at 3,168,000 bu. one year ago it was 1,869,000 bu.

Advices from France say imports have been light as yet, but are expected to increase largely in January and February.

In Germany the weather has been dry and frosty. Wheat sowing has been interrupted by frost in several important districts, and warm weather is requisite to render plowing practicable. In France the season has been favorable for the wheat plant, and both wheat and winter rve have got a good start.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

rope: Visible supply.
On passage for United Kingdom
On Passage for Continent of Europe. 4.904,000 Potal bushels Nov. 24, 1888...

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets irregular.' during the week ending Dec. 1 were 664,000 bu. more than the estimate consumption; and for the eight weeks end ing Nov. 17 the receipts are estimated to have been 8,425,544 ba. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 7,566,840 bu, as compared with the corresponding eigh

The Liverpool market on Friday wa quoted dull with light demand. Quotation for American wheat are as follows: No. winter, 8s. 0d.@8s. 1d. per cental; No. spring, 8s. 0d. @ 8s. 1d.; California No. 7s. 11d. @ 7s. 11%d.

weeks in 1887.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 98,689 bu., against 86,422 bu. the previous week, and 19,702 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 71.781 bu., against 32,416 bu. the previous week, and 17,951 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 8 amounted to 6,570,017 bu., against 7,056, 076 ba. the previous week, and 5,236,411 bu. against 36,082,738 the previous week, and at the same date in 1887. The visible sup-40,260,032 for the corresponding week in ply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 486,059 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 39,170 bu. against 53.355 bu. last week, and 22,867 bu. at the here are as follows: Michigan full creams, corresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 1,333,606 bu. Values are still on the down grade, although they were stronger yesterday and closed higher than at the opening, But western markets are all weak and lower, receipts of the new crop beginning to crowd forward. No. 2 spot sold here yesterday at 35%c, No. 3 at 33%c, and No. 4 at 33c per bu. No. 3 white sold at 33c. In futures No. 2 for December delivery closed at 35%c, and January at 35 1/4 c. The outlook indicates a Chicago the past week the market has still lower range of prices, if receipts keep up. Considerable shipments abroad are reported, and these are likely to increase. At Chicago yesterday the market was more active than for several days, opening steady, but before the close dropping about %c. Closing prices were as follows: No. 2 spot, 34c; December futures, 34c; January, 34 1/4 c, May, 371/4c per bu, At New York old corn was stronger but new easier, closing a shade under opening prices.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quotmixed western was quoted at 4s. 71/2d. per

The receipts at this point for the week were 35,019 bu., against 37,578 bu. the previous week, and 20,011 bu. for the corresnding week last year. The shipments for the week were 18,097 bu. against 9,123 the

previous week, and 17,951 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 8 was 7,831,461 bu-, against 7,560,016 bu. the previous week and 6,233,-456 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase of 275,445 bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 20.255 bu., against 31,638 bu. the previous week, and 23,016 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats keep very steady, but the low price of corn is beginning to affect them, and there is a very quiet market. Yesterday's transactions were very light, but prices are only slightly lower than a week ago, No. 2 white being quoted at 30c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 27%c, and light mixed at 29c per bu. There is no speculative inquiry for oats, the market being ruled entirely by the consumptive and shipping demand. At Chicago yesterday the market was fairly active at the opening, weakened, and late futures declined, but before the close most of the loss was recovered. Spot held steady, closing prices were as follows: No. 2 spot, 26c; December futures, 26c; January, 26%c; May 29%c. The New York market yesterday was quiet and weak, values showing a decline on both spot and futures. Receipts have been large. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 34% @35c; mixed western, 29@32c. In futures, Dacember options quoted at 30%c; January, 31% @31%c; February, 32c; May, 33%c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUCTER

Butter is firm in this market, with prices of dairy at about the same range as a week ago, while creamery is slightly higher. saying that it still continued and the area Choice dairy commands 23@24e per lb. with 25c possible if exceptionally fine; good table lots sell at 20@22c, while low grade stock is neglected. The higher range of be benefited by rain; in others, the wheat prices has helped the "substitute" dealers, yield will not return seed, and that stock and there is quite an active demand at has been turned in to graze upon thousands prices about 2c below ordinary stock. Creamery is scarce and firm, and sells from 28@33c per lb., the latter only paid for choice. At Chicago the market is inactive, the high prices inducing buyers to restrict purchases, and shippers holding off for same reason. Stocks were reported as in excess of the demand, with the exception of good rolls, which met with fair favor. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Choice ladlepacked, 20@22c per lb.; fancy creamery, Elgin made, 32@33c per lb.; choice Western creamery, 26@30c; good do, 23@25c; fair do, 20@223; choice dairies, 24@26c; common to fair do, 18@23c; good packing stock, 14@15c; rolls, 18@20c. The New York market is slow and heavy, with extreme rates quoted a week ago lost. At a a further drop would not be surprising. The

Daily Bulletin says of the market: "Receipts of Western are much lighter to-day, but there is considerable accumula-tion here from late arrivals, and bidders are anxious to sell. Advices from Elgin report a decline to 33c as against 40c a week ago. The few lots coming cost high and holders working them out to a regular trade at best prices obtainable, but the prices is uncertain, certainly not above 35c. for the finest. Other Western creamery is plenty, dull and irregular. Finest grades t quotable above 30@32c, and we hear of sales at 30c of really fine goods that readily sold at top prices when stock was scarce. Under grades of fresh are very slow. June reamery is plenty and under neglect. State fall creamery is plenty and shows a wide range in quality and in price. State dairy in liberal supply. Choice tubs have settled to about 28c and finest dairies entire to 24@ 5c, and though quiet at the moment hold ers inclined to talk steadily. Under grades, however, sell slowly at weak and irregular prices. All grades of the Western packings re still ruling dull and the tone weak and

Quotations in that market yesterday were

d	as follows:			
-	EASTERN STOCE.			
	Creamery, State, tubs, common to			
0	prime	20	@ 30	
-	Creamery, Pa., tubs, fancy	33	@ 34	
-	C:eamery, prime	27	@29	
e	Creamery, good	24	@26	
0	Creamery, fair	20	@23	
8	Creamery, Western, June, extras	30	@23	
t	Creamery, W'n., June, first to extra			
	firsts	17	@20	
	State dairy, tubs, fancy	28	6	
8	State dairy, tubs, good	25	@27	
	State dairy, tubs, fair	20	0.23	
18	State dairy, Welsh, prime	25	@26 @23	
2	State dairy, Welsh, fair to good	21	@25	
	State dairies, entire, fancy State dairies, entire, good to choice	22	@23	
2	State dairies, entire, fair	19	@21	
1	State dairy, firkins, extras.	22	223	
-	State dairy, firkins, extra firsts	19	@20	
1	Clure delly, manne, carda amount the		-	
	WESTERN STOCK.			
-	Western Creamery, fancy	80	@32	
	Creamery, Elgin, fancy		0	
	Western imitation creamery, shoice.	25	@27	
	Western do, good to prime	31	@23	
	Western dairy, fine	23	@24	

State daily, misme, Camera.		0
State dairy, firkins, extra firsts	19	Ø50
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy	80	@32
Creamery, Elgin, fancy		@
Western imitation creamery, phoice.	25	@27
Western do, good to prime	31	0.23
Western dairy, fine	23	@24
Western dairy, good	19	021
Western dairy, ordinary	14	@15
Western factory, June firkins, extra		
firsts	144	4@15
Western factory, June firkins, firsts		@14
Western factory, June tubs, extra	AU	Cors
firsts	14	@15
Western factory, June tubs, firsts	13	@14
Western factory, lowa, etc., extra		
	23	@24
Western factory, Ind. and Ohio extra	21	@20
Western factory, fresh tubs, extra		
firsts	17	2 16
Western factory, fresh tubs, first	14	@15
Western factory, seconds	13	@1814
Western dairy and factory thirds	12	@12%

CHEESE. The market has moved up a little sinc our last report, and rules firm at the advance. Reports from all points seem favorable to continued firmness. Quotations 111/012c; New York, 12@121/c per lb. Very little doing in skims. The trade in foreign cheese is increasing very fast in Detroit. Roquefort, Edam, Brie, and Stilton are in increased demand, and the consumption of Swiss and Limburger is quite an item. Why some enterprising Americans do not turn their attention to this branch of the cheese business is singular. It looks as if there was a field for them, as such cheese sells at from 40 to 60 cents retail, and meets with a growing demand. At maintained a firm tone, with stocks no larger than is believed necessary for the regular trade. The export inquire is chiefly for grades below fine Quotations yesterday were as

follows: Finest full cream cheddars, 10% @ 111/c per lb; fair do, 9@10c; fine flats. 11@11%c; Young America, 11%@12c; low grades, 5@8c; poor to choice skims, 3@9c. The New York market has held about the same position as noted a week ago. The market is not active, but holders ed quiet but steady, with fair demand. New are firm, and generally demand outside figures. The latest reports from Liverpool are quite favorable to sellers. . The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"The general features of the market ap pear much the same all around. Buyers approach the fancy stock somewhat gingerly, especially those who operate on foreign account, and they, as well as the sellers,

ents as secret as circumstances will admit, though there is nothing to indicate that any departure has been made from the former run of prices sufficient to alter the line of quotations. Inside figures are bid and the xtremes asked, with considerable firmness shown over the best parcels of September stock, and some October white held about as high as anything on the market. In the meanwhile the 'picking up' process con-tinues among the cheaper goods and the supply seems to be working down in satisform, with owners in a few case asking a little more on desirable parcels of under-priced full cream, light skims, etc. On home account the movement is light as

Quotations in that market vesterday were as follows: State factory, full cream, colored fancy State factory, fancy, factories, average 11 & 61 state factory, fancy, October. tate factory average fancy factory, good to ohoic actory, medium actory ordinary actory, light skims, small... actory, light skims, large... ry, meurus rv. full skims thio flats, ordinary Of the Montreal market the Gasette of that city, says:

"The market for cheese has continued good shape and healthy tone. In fact it has reached a 12c basis, that figure having been paid. Within the past few days there has been considerable business and buyers have taken all that was offered at 11½@12c, but the latter was not general, although it is understood that certainly nothing less is understood that certainly nothing less would buy the finest now. Stocks are well concentrated and strongly held, while shipments continue large for the season, the 'Vancouver' from Portland having over 18,000 boxes, and should the outward movement centinue in proportion the new year will witness the Canadian sapply pretty wall reduced. well reduced. The 'bear' element has sunk into obscurity after having helped kolders to realize handsome profits on large quantities of cheese."

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted firm, with white American at 58. 0d. per cwt., and colored at 583, 0d., the same figures quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

If wool has been less active the past week at some points there have been no signs of weakness. The outlook seems more favorable as the season advances, and when the end of January is reached and stocks are depleted, there will be some lively hustling done by those who want stock. There are yet a few parcels of wool held in this State. generally in the hands of local buyers, with here and there a farmer with one or two years' clip. But most of them will wait a few weeks before putting it into market.

At Boston, the past week has been an active one in the trade, sales footing up 4,658,-400 lbs., of which 4,076,400 lbs. were doslight decline the market is so inactive that | mestic fleece and pulled, and only 582,000 lbs. foreign. For the same week last year the sales were 2,774,700 lbs. Fleeces are again active, with Michigan selling at 32@ 321/2c. These wools are in light supply and mostly held in few bands. Both Ohio and Michigan No. 1 wools are in small stock and occupy a firm position. Ohio No. 1 is at 37@38e and Michigan, 36@38e. Both X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are active, with XX and above 85@36c, and X 13@44c. Unwashed and unmerchantable wools are taken as fast as offered. Combing and delaines are not active, but strongly held. No. 1 Ohio combing is 40c and no choice selections could be bought much under this quotation. No. 1 Michigan is quotable at 38@392. For Kentucky and Indiana % blood 33c is paid and % blood 30@ 32c. Missouri 3 blood combing is 30@31c. Texas wool is 20@23c, or on a clean basis at 52@55c, and fall wools at about the same figure. In California wools there is considerable doing, especially in defective spring, which is selling at 18@22c; both spring and fall wools are scarce. Colorado and New Mexico wools are in fair supply. The grease price for fine Colorado would be 16@17c, and for fine medium 18@22c. There is continued activity to Oregon wools, especially in Eastern. Choice Eastern is 19@ 22c, and common 16@18c; Nos. 1 and 2. 2 @28c; No. 3, 24@25c. Territory, grown in Utah and Wyoming, are active, but there are no good selection of Montanas. A good deep grown Wyoming will bring 65c clean, and a fine medium 60@62c. Scoured wools of all kinds are meeting with strong demand. Pulled wools of the better classes are in good movement. Lamb wools are well sold up. The offerings of extras are light at 30@323. Maine Supers quoted at 40 @43c, and Eastern A supers at 38@32. The market for Australian wool is strong with good demand for the best wools, which are quite freely taken at asking prices.

Reports from the London wool sales show an active demand at advancing prices. The advance there precludes any importations at a profit until domestic wools again advance. Is appears that the crop is light the world over this year, and that there can be no large amount spared for America until after another clip is taken off. We regard the outlook as very favorable all around.

AN IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTED

OLIVET, Mich., Dec. 3d, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As the close of the year is, near at hand the question comes up, "What papers shall constitute a portion of the reading matter for the coming year?" The female portion of the family say they cannot drop the HOUSEHOLD of the MICHIGAN FARMER and among the numbers of agricul tural journals asking our patronage none comes so near meeting the wants of the Michigan farmers in every department as the Michigan Farmer. And now, at its reduced rate to one dollar per year, with HOUSEHOLD, it ought to be found on the table of every one who cultivates an acre of ground. But in this age of progress the FARMER is somewhat behind, and that is in its present form. If it could be folded in quarto form it would be very much more convenient in reading, and it would not take up so much space around the evening lamp. Any article wanted could be more readily turned to if in quarto style. Another great convenience would be in fastening together to lay away in this smaller form. Index of contents, of course, would be in as now. The folding, stitching and cutting would add some to the expense, but would not the convenience and attractive ness be an inducement to largely increase its circulation? Most of the sgricultural journals are now issued in this more con-L. SHEPARD.

THE STATE GRANGE.

The Michigan State Grange held its annual meeting at Lansing the past week. We shall give a report of its proceedings next week so far as they relate to matters which are made public. The meeting was one of unusual interest.

The report of Secretary Cobb showed the receipts for the year to be \$600 in excess of the expenditures, and the Grange, in all particulars, to be in better condition than for several years.

The election of officers resulted as follows Worthy Master, Thomas Mars, of Berrien; Overseer, Perry Mayo, of Calhoun; Lecturer, Jason Woodman, of Van Buren; Steward, A. P. Gray, of Grand Traverse; Assistant Steward, E. A. Green, of Oakland; Chaplain, Mrs. Perry Mayo, of Calhoun: Treasurer, E. A. Strong, of Kalamazoo: Secretary, J. T. Cobb, of Kalamazoo; Gate Keeper, George L. Carlisle, of Kalkaska; Ceres, Mrs. Thomas Mars, of Berrien; Pomona, Mrs. J. Passmore, of Genesee; Flora, Mrs. A. Gunnison, of Clinton; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Robert Wiley, of Cass. Members of Executive Committee-J. C. Gould. of Van Buren, H. D. Platt, of Washtenaw, George B. Horton, of Lenawee, and F. W. Redfern, of Clinton.

Worthy Master Mars named the following as chairmen of his standing committees: Credentials, Jason Woodman; Division of Labor, A. T. Stark; Finance, E. O. Ladd: Good of the Order, Mrs. Elam Warner; Resolutions, Elam Warner; Co-operation, A. P. Gray; Transportation, J. D. W. Fisk; Bylaws, W. R. Sirrine; Instructions to Delegates, D. D. Cook; Publication, Earl H. Dresser; Pomona Grange, Mrs. W. T. Adams; Claims and Grievances, Alfred Gunnison; Education, R. L. Hewitt; Mileage and Per Diem, A. N. Howe; Subordinate Granges, M. Cox; Constitutional Amendments, S. A. Cady; Dormant Granges, Amanda Gunnison; Patent Rights, H. Andrews; Agriculture, P. H. Dowling; Legislative Action, W. T. Adams. Judge J. G. Ramsdell, chairman of the

executive committee, read a lengthy report from that committee, dealing largely with Grange work. Among the portions in which the public are interested are those referring to State taxation and the management of State institutions. Upon taxation the report says:

"Under our present system of taxation the farmer and the manufacturer have the heft of the public burden to bear. Their property is all in sight and may be valued by the assessing officer at figures approxi mating its real worth, while the property of the merchant, the banker, the money loaner, and the professional man is hidden or so complicated in detail that a careful inventory only can determine its real worth. The assessing officer must depend upon the honesty of the owner in determining

"Efforts were made by the last legislature to remedy the evil growing out of this condition. The remedy proposed has, we believe, brought concealed property to light and made it bear its share of taxation, and has been a step in the right direction, and we believe this grange should ask for a continuance of the mortgage taxation law, with such amendments as the practical operation of the law has shown to be necessary to its complete execution in the spirit intended by

Regarding the various State institutions the report says:

"We claim the right to examine into the needs and management of our penal, reformatory, charitable and educational institu tions, and call upon the managers at these institutions to use the same economy in the expenditures for and the management of armers, are obliged to use in our financial affairs. When we see a half million of money used to construct a building that wil ouse but 500 persons, requiring \$1,000 per ead for house alone, we are led to ask How many of the farmers who are paving for this lavish expenditure can afford expend \$1,000 for each member of his house old in erecting a palace for their comfort? While we are in favor of adequate pro vision for rigid discipline in our penal institutions, we believe they ought to be made more nearly self-supporting, and, while we would allow no subject of State charity to suffer for any of the necessities of peyond is injurious to the indigent and un-

rtunate and unjust to the overburdened taxpayers. "While we are proud of our educational to the institutions from the district school to the Iniversity, and would have none of them crippled for want of necessary funds to give efficient instruction in each, yet we can but feel and we believe that the feeling prevails with the intelligent thinking peo ple of the State, that the results obtained in the educational line are not at all commensurate with the lavish expenditures shown by our tax receipts, and we believe that reform is needed in all these respects."

Majority and minority reports were made on the question of the township system of schools as a substitute for the present district system. A majority of the committee favored the township idea, but a majority of the Grange were apparently opposed to it, and finally the entire matter was laid on the table.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a uniformity of text books, recommending that women be given representation on county boards of school examiners; indorsing the action of the West Michigan Farmers' Club asking the Legislature to appropriate \$5,000 for 1889 and \$8,000 for 1890 for the expenses of Farmers' Institutes, under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture; favoring a patent law that will protect innocent pur chasers of patented articles, and deciding to pay no royalties on patented articles until the matter has been referred to the Grange. The committee on legislative action reported in favor of an amendment to the rame laws extending the game season one month; recommending the abolishment of township boards of review, and asking for

constitutional local option liquor law. A resolution was unanimously passed re questing the Michigan delegation in congress to urge the appointment of Hon. J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. Memorials were presented of Put Darden

of Misissippi, Master of the National Grange, Hon. Westbrook Divine, of Belding, and Hon. Cortland Hill and wife, of Eagle, Mich. who have died during the year.

The Grange adjourned last evening.

Burlington Route Daily Excursions to the Pacific Coast, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

Railroad ticket agents of the Eastern Middle and Western States will sell, on any date, via the Burlington Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, round trip tickets at couver, or Victoria; also to Denver, Chey- by Hugo Pogis Pierrot 15322, he by Victor special folder giving full particulars of these excursions, call on your local ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Michigan Crop Report, December 1, 1888,

For this report returns have been received from 678 correspondents, representing 547 townships. Four hundred and sixty-four of these reports are from 343 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, and 108 reports are from 102 townships in the cenral counties.

Wheat in Michigan goes into the winter n about the same condition as one year ago. Expressed in per cent of condition in average years, the figures for the southern counties are 85; central, 89; northern, 95; and for the State, 87. December 1, 1887, the figures were, 86 in the southern counties, 85 in the central, 93 in the northern, and 87 for the State. During November there was slight improvement in the southern and central counties, and slight loss in the northern counties. In the southern and central counties the rainfall during November was less than a tenth of an inch below, while the temperature was nearly two degrees above, the normal,

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of November at 278 elevators and mills. Of these 228 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 36 per cent, and 38 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties, which is 32 per cent of the whole number in these sections respectively. The total number of bushels reported marketed s 629,616, of which 150,464 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 175,357 bushels in the second tier; 92,952 bushels in the third tier: 129,175 bushels in the fourth tier; 68,907 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers; and 11,761 bushels in the northern counties. At 31 elevators and mills, or 11 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received. there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat eported marketed in August, September, October and November is 7,154,960. At 217 elevators and mills that have re-

ported the quantity of wheat purchased in October and November the bushels purchased in October were 1,321,221, and in November, 550,403, or a decrease of 58 per cent. The average yield of clover seed in the

outnern counties is one and 43-hundredths bushels per acre, in the central one and 53hundredths bushels, and in the State one and 45 hundredths bushels. These are averages as indicated by threshings to December 1, and are nearly one-fifth of a bushel above the average yield in this State for a eries of nine years. The total product in the State will be light, even though later threshings show that the averages given are not too high, because the acreage harvested is only five-eighths of an average acreage. In condition horses are 96, cattle 92

sheep 95 and swine 98; comparison being with stock in good healthy and thrifty condition.

The Home Protected

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. PLAINWELL, Dec. 11, 1888.

of the protective system articles on the beef question, showing that it is the few who have chances to make money fast to the disadvantage of the many. "The Philistines are upon us," and claim that they have come to stay; and it Is too late in the day for the average industrious farmer to cry out for help, because it is the few of Uncle Sam's babies that get protected. All that the producers and the workers have to do, is to foot up the bills. Since election, the Millers' Trust Co., from Grand Rapids to Minneapolis, have regulated the price of flour, necessarily affecting the home wheat market; whilst the laboring man is eating home protected bread, and our protected paper mills have lowered the wages of all hands.

We have some sheep that about this time of year we have to tie a string around their foretops to keep the wool out of their eyes, and there is many a farmer who if he would follow suit, it might be to his advantage. But we are generous to a turn; we are building up some one else, and so accomplish a great good. Mote in our own eye is too small, and we're all thinking that we get our equal share of that protection. If we look at it closely can we say that it is

Mr. Editor, please excuse all errors herein contained, because I have already been told that I have no head on me. Yet I still claim that monopolists and all trust companies are the offspring of protection.

Stock Notes.

A. N. KIMMIS, JR., of Wixom, has purchased of T. D. Seeley & Co., Bay City, the Holstein-Friesian bull calf that will be known as Duke of Maple Rose, to head the herd of Holsteins that he is founding. The breed ing of this calf is excellent, his dam being Coquette, milk record 92 pounds per day vinner of first prize at State Fair in 1888. she also produced Ravenwood, with a butter ecord of 21 pounds six ounces in seven days at four years. Duke of Maple Rose should make a great sire.

MR. JOHN C. SHARP, of Jackson, reports the ollowing sales of breeding stock from his erd of Poland-Chinas;

To Wm. Hutchins, Hanover, one boar. To Wilfred White, Summit, one boar. To Albert Stewart, Summit, one boar Te Cassius L. Palmer, Liberty, one To R. D. M. Edwards, Liberty, o To Harry Van Geison, Summit, one sow. To Marsellus Van Geison, Summit, one

To Charles Van Geison, Summit, one sow. To Samuel Raven, Summit, two sows. Mr. Sharp says in a note: "Farmers are fast awakening to the fact that it costs no more to raise well-bred stock than mongrels and that the product is better and worth

Mr. S. C. GOODYEAR, of Swartz Creek denesee Co., has purchased from Mr. Geo. S. Davis, of this city, two Jersey heifers. One Plume Pierrot 32819, by Importance 11395, he by Duke of Willow Grove 4813; her dam was Plume 2d 8288, by Pierrot 1665, he by imp. Pierrot 636, who sired 48 cows in the 14 lb. Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Van-Lady Elmira, calved February 27, 1887, sired city from burning their sawdust, have piled

enne, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo. For a Hugo Pogis 11256; the dam of Lady Elmira was Rose of Wayne 33373;g. Sophie g. dam, Masters 19510. These heifers are not only finely bred, but very chice in lividually.

Holiday Excursion Rates

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Bailway, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. and foledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railways, and the Michigan Air Line and Detroit Division G. T. Ry. have arranged to sell special holiday excursion tickets at one and one-third fare between stations on their lines under the following arrangement:-

Christmas tickets will be on sale from December 24th to December 25th, inclusive, and good to return up to and including January 3d, 1889.

New Year's tickets will be on sale from December 31st, 1888, to January 1st, 1889. inclusive, and good to return up to and including January 3d, 1889.

Special return tickets to all CANADIAN oints west of and including Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo will be sold on the above dates and limited at one and one-third fare from all stations on the above lines.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A salt-manufacturing frm at Saginaw nade 850 barrels of salt in 24 hours recontly. Howell has quite recovered from her smallox scare, and the schools and churchen are pen again.

The Jackson evaporating company used 5,000 bushels of apples this season, and

Orrin Safford, a Genesee County pioneer, the came to Michigan in 1834, died recently,

Mrs. Sarah Bird, living near Grand Blanc and 77 years of age, committed suicide, during temporary aberration of mind.

The streets of Mason are now lighted by ectricity, and a number of the business

ouses are soon to introduce the light Miss Minnie Rector, youngest daughter of Rector, of Tecumset, was buried or unday last, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Thorp & Godfrey, publishers of the Lansing depublican, have dissolved partnership, and D. J. Thorp continues the business. Godfrey s after the government printing. The mayor of Detroit has signed the natural

gas ordinance, and by next September the pipes will be laid and consumers supplied rith natural gas from Findley, Chi J. M. Roe, the small-pox patient at Lansing, died of the disease, having it in its most malignant form. Every precaution has been

taken against the spread of the disease. Ionia Sentinel: J. L. Wicks & Co., of Co. y, have sold H. G. Coney one of their fat falloway steers for Christmas beef. The inimal is a year old and weight 1,800 lbe.

Cremation as a substitute for a burial lot

comes into favor slowly. Thirteen bodies have been incinerated at the Detroit Cremarium during the first year of its existence. Natural gas is not produced in sufficient quantities at Port Huron to pay for the ex-pensive mains laid in expectation of utilizing it. There is talk of manufacturing water

Saginaw Courier: Frank McGregor, av intendent of the Poor Farm, marketed dve hogs which weighed, dressed, 1,560 pounds. They would have been one year old next

A. J. Loomis, of Duplain, gives these as the correct figures on the Prohibition vote of 1884 and 1888: Vote in this State for prosident in 1884, 18,403; in 1888, 20,942, an increase

There is a revival of the old-fashioned

spelling school as a profiable way of spending a winter evening. Such entertain-ments are very popular in some sections of Major E. J at Fort McDowell, Arizona, was killed nea

Phoenix by the accidental discharge of his gun. His remains will be brought back to gun. His re Kalamazoo. The election of officers at the State Grange

meeting at Lansing this week resulted in the re-election of Hon. Thomas Mars as master, Perry Mayo as overseer, and Jason Woodman as lecturer.

Two employes of the C. & W. M. rairoad are under arrest at Grand Rapids, charged with stealing ticket coupons entrusted to them by he conductor to make up his report. They sold 67 of the coupons to Chicago scalpers.

The Coleman branch of the F. & P. M. R. K being pushed with all possible despatch and will probably reach the mouth of Cedar river, Gladwin County, this month. It wil ltimately be built to Gladwin, the county

F. S. Bickhart, at the head of the Oscoda exchange bank, has been missing since the 7th, and an impression is abroad that he has no object in returning. Oscoda people are short something over seven thousand dollars S. R. Rogers and his brothers, who four

s. R. Rogers and instruction, was our very ears ago left Hastings to engage in mining at Breckenridge, Cal., are reported to have "struck it rich," having developed a lead for which they have been offered \$100,000, but will not sell for less than double the money. The State Grange met at Lansing on the 11th with a large attendance of delegates and

tled to seats, and a large propo present. Seven new granges have been in-tituted, and four reinstated during the past The Lowell paper mills can do a rushing pusiness. A tree can be cut early in the norning, and run through the pulp mill at Geddes, the pulp sent to Lowell, made into paper, shipped to Detroit, printed, and sent

isitors. There are about 150 delegates en-

Romeo Observer: James Austin, 16 years of age, lost his left hand and two fingers of his right hand by the accidental explosion of gun while out hunting recently. This terrible accident, which cripples him for terrible accident, which cripples l life, should be a warning to all who have

occasion to use firearms. The Birmingham Eccentric is not to be be hind the times in generosity. The editor announces: "Next week being Christmas we will present to all our delinquent subscribe a beautiful full-jeweled, duplex elliptic, pat-ent lever blue cross as a kind hist that there is a small amount due us on their subscrip

The village of Fish Lake, Lapser County which had a mushroom growth during the transformation of the neighboring forests into lumber, has completely passed out of existence as a village. The sawmills have been removed, and the cottages of the workmen taken away, and the Fish Lake branch of the M. C. R. R. is being removed.

Lansing complains that farmers do not Lansing complains that farmers do not seek her markets as heretofore, but that surrounding smaller towns catch the loads of produce which ought to be handled by the Capital city's dealers. It is asserted the Lansing markets are in the hands of a combination, in some lines, and hence prices are lower than at neighboring markets.

Frank House is on trial at Marshall for the nurder of George Campbell, in August, 1867. Campbell, who was last seen in company with House, disappeared, and was not heard of until his dead body was dug out of a abandoned well on the farm of C. P. Chidiate House took possession of Campbell's watch and team of horses, claiming to have bough

James McMillan, of this city, this week subscribed \$16,000 to construct and furnish an additional building for the seminary maintained in Southern Texas by the Presbyterian board of missions, for the education of Afro-American girls. The building will be known as McMillan hall, and the generous donation will greatly enlarge the efficiency of Mary Allen Semizary.

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tup till it forms a monstrous mound, nair a tending over too lengthy a period. The court has been in session many days, and not yet has been in session many days, and not yet approached the end of a single branch of ingremises, and it is no one's business what is one with it, curious people ask what do they remained to do with it and are remained at ver intend to do with it, and are gratified at carning the firm has a use for it, though what use they are not told. It is estimated there are a million cords of sawdust in the

Battle Creek people have just heard of the Battle trees people have just health of the murder of Dr. J. H. Beidler, who three weeks ago left that city for Texarkana, Ark. He was shot by a 17-year old boy, son of A. T. Spear, with whom he had had some trouble, resulting in an assault upon Beidler by Spear, which, the latter avenged later in the day by giving Spear a beating. Dr. Beidler tad been a resident of Battle Creek for two years, had done much toward beautifying oguac Lake, and was very popular with the

n the 30th of June, 1888, there were 77 satients in the Pontiac asylum, 391 being men and 384 women. Eighty-four patients died during the year. The total number of patients treated in ten years is 2,387. There s been a steady increase in the number of ratients except in the past year. The total clabursements last year were \$190,773.60. The asylum earned \$146,060.37, however, and eceived funds from other sources, so that he expense to the State was but \$9,650, a ery gratifying financial exhibit.

Boston women held a jubilee meeting over ard, in which they took part. The St. Lawrence river is to be bridged a cteau, by the Canadian Atlantic Railroad empany, at a cost of a million dollars.

Canonchet, ex-Gov. Sprague's mansion a arragansett Pier, R. I., has been sold for 800,000, and will be transformed into a hotel. The "whiskey trust" has its headquarters principal distillery at Peoria, Iil., and capital of the trust is set at thirty mil-

us of dollars. The investigation of the charges against A. Cieveland & Co., the seedsmen who are eged to have furnished the Agricultural epartment with worthless seeds, is to con after the holidays.

terrific explosion shattered an oatmea mill at Chicago on the 11th, and three men were killed and one seriously injured. The sause is supposed to have been the accidental enition of catmeal dust.

The sloop-of-war Galena, with 230 men, and the stoop Yantic, sailed for Hayti on the cit. A report received the same day stated the German steamer Clementine had been talk by the Haytian man-of-war La Trusse. The big rolling mills at South Chicago have

ecured orders for seventeen thousand tons f steel rails and will run all winter, greatly to the joy of the workmen, who are thus to be relieved of much anxiety about the future.

The Commissioner of Navigation says the otal tomage of the vesses of this country s 4,191,915 tons, and that our merchant ma-ine is second only to that of Great Britain. The foreign going tonnage is, however, very

That bad old Indian Colorow, the cuief of the Southern Utes, died at Ouray Agency, hah, on the lith. He was the leader in the Seeker massacres and in the Colorow war ast year. He has been under military sur elliance since then, and found it excessively

Lone Righwayman" is Eugene Bunch, who one and unaided has robbed several railed trains, getting \$28,000 from an express essenger recently, and though he is known be near New Orleans, the police don't care attempt his arrest.

The Maryland oyster beds have been raided piratical craft from other States, and the ate police not being able to repel the inva-on, the governor of the State appealed to the ecretary of War for aid, and a Gatling gun d a howitzer will compel respect even from fant "oyster pirates."

E. L. Harper, vice-president of the collapsed idelity bank of Cincinnati, who has been computing in the penitentiary at Columbus, as become insane. He hoped to receive a pardon should President Cleveland extend ecutive elemency to Benjamin Hopkins, to is said to be fatally ill, and his disap-sintment unsettled his mind.

The river and harber appropriation The river and namer appropriation only whefore the House, appropriates \$11,906.

The St. Clair ship canal gets \$100,000, e Hay Lake channel, \$170,000, St. Mary's. er at the fails, \$500,000, the Grosse Points cannel, \$100,000, and other points in Michi-en, \$276,500. The largest appropriation is to the Missouri river, \$600,000.

omebody attempted to wreck the Schufeld stillery at Chicago on the 11th, by throwing dynamite bomb on the roof of the warewhere 15,000 barrels of whiskey wer ogether with about 18,000 gallons of A reward of \$25,000 is offered for tion leading to the arrest and contion of the person who threw the bomb.

E. H. Morse, cashier of the National Bank be no Bernardin , Cal., was killed by an insance who wanted a check cashed, and was told forse he must be first identified. The an, one John Oakes, just released from an sane asylum in Nevada, opened fire with a evolver, and Morse, returning the fire rounded Oakes seriously, but received a stal shot himself.

It seems there are some things which the Licest. Thomas Longmore, one of the pro-rietors of the great Longmore tube-works England, visited Pittsburg, Pa., this week and engaged two of the workmen to go to ngland to teach his employes some new inte in the manufacture of tubing. He ays them \$5 per day.

David Fotheringham, the Adams express essenger who was robbed of \$85,000 in 1885 nd beld as accessory to the crime, has compromised his suit for damages against the company for \$8,300. He sued for \$00,000, got a judgment for \$20,000, which was cut down by the courte to \$12,000, and as the company showed an inclination to prolong the fight, settled as above.

Judge Cooley, chairman of the inter-State mmerce commission, was interviewed by a porter last week, and stated it as his b that the inter-State commerce law would not e repealed. The commission believes the wan excellent one, which fully meets the stent of those who framed it, and favors not plus the motorities of the state of the state of those who framed it, and favors not retention of every feature of the w, but the making the provisions stronger.

An association of American actors has teked the committee which is investigating to immigration laws, to amend the contract abor law so as to prevent professional actors and musicians from extering, the United tates under labor contracts. The association alleges that numbers of foreign actors and musicians are brought here under contract because they will work cheaper than Americans.

the 13th which authorizes the President to hvite negotiations looking to the union of canada and the United States, by the admisition of the several provinces or any one of them, as States in the Union, and the as-sumption of the United States of the indebt-edness of the Domitor bereef. This is the first step toward the an-bexation of Canada.

Telemaque T. Timayenis. formerly profes For of Greek at Harvard University, and author of "The Original Mr. Jacobs" and "The American Jew," two books which unsparing y denounced the Semitic race, was arrested this week charged with embezzling the funds of the Minerva Fublishing Company, of New York, a firm of which he was the manual of the Head of the Minerva Fublishing Company, of New York, a firm of which he was the manual of the Minery of th aging partner. He lived in great style, and spent money freely, and it is now charged hat to obtain the cash he falsified the books the company.

Foreign.

The Germans seem to be zealous partizans. wo students at Berlin recently fought a believer the merits of Dr. Mackenzie, one of the participants being tatally wounded. The Russian cabinet is considering a law

ander which foreigners who reside five years a Russian territory will be compelled to be-come Russian citizens or leave the empire. Bismarck is said to regret the fact that of ar. The East African enterprise will enall a great sacrifice of men and money, with

particular advantage. The judge presiding over the Parnell in-ling is beginning to feel alarmed at the prospect of the work of the commission ex-

up till it forms a monstrous mound, half a tending over too lengthy a period. The co

The office of the Panama canal company at Paris has been thronged while the subscriptions to the company's bonds were being received, but only 180,000 bonds were taken, and the and the company will return the deposits. The result is bankruptcy or the closing of the affairs of the company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

St. Lambert--St. Helie Jersey Bulls for Sale at Farmers' Prices

ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER. Dropped Dec. 14, 1886, Nov. 22, 1887, and Oct. 28 1888. All large strong and vigorous. Solid colors and from the best of butter stock on both sides. Guaranteed to please. For particular

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Until Jan'y 1st, 1889, we offer for sale exchange for other good property, a well-brea Stallion that can go in 2:35, and is sound and right in every particular. A g eat bargain for some horse man. Apply at once to THE STANTON MILLING CO.,

Stanton, Mich. d15-4t

Guernsey Bull for Sale.

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Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1889. AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

he entire herd of well-bred Shorthorns; also Percheron, Hambletonian and Grade Horses. The horses consist of the pure bred Percheron stallion Napier, 2396, grades his get; the farm norses, the Hambletonian stallion Manchester horses, the Hambletonian stallion Manchester 3002 the Hambletonian mare Flame (7), and her three-year-old filly, Fire Fly.

The Shortborns comprise 43 head in all—two bulls and 41 females, of all ages. The females represented are Craggs, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Fletcher, Plumwood Lass, Donna Maria, Victoria and Stapleton Lass.

TERMS:—One year's credit will be given on approved notes bearing six per cent interest. Special terms will be arranged with purchasers of the farms.

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Lunch will be served at noon. Conveyances will met incoming trains the day before the sale. Sale of horses will commence at 10 o'clock, and sale of cattle at 1 o'clock.

As there are not stalls enough at the home farm to accommodate all the stock to be gathered to the sale will be sale will be a sale will be a sale will be a sale will be a sale will be ether from the different farms, the sale will eld at the MILFORD FAIR GROUNDS, neig at the MILFORD FAIR GROUNDS, but a short distance from the railroad depot. As there are ample accommodations, there will be no postponement on account of bad weather. Send for catalogues.

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JANUARY, A. D. 1839 at two o'clock p. m. of
said day, for the purpose of electing officers
for said Corporation, and to take into consideration the preposition for the disposal of
the lands of the said Corporation and such other
business as may be lawfully brought before said
meeting for action A punctual attendance of meeting for action A punctual attendance of all stockholders is desired.

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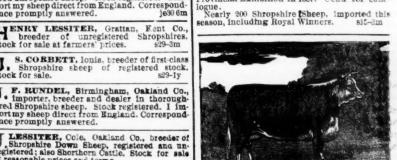
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HANK'S LITTLE SCHEME.

Bruin Foolishly Follows a Trail of Sugar

Poetry.

THE LITTLE CHRISTMAS SPY.

Our Madge, in growing ta'l and wise, Has reached that most befogged of tracts, The Land of Haif-Belief, that lies Between the Fairies and the Facts.

Her little heart's a crowded nest Of faiths and fancies, dear and shy; The dearer, since she somehow gaessed They'd flutter from her by and by.

Her doubts are pains, yet pleasures, too, With which her timid thoughts will play: How sad the chill, " It mayn't be true" How sweet the thrill, " But, then, it may!

On Christmas Eve she long had lain With sleepless eyes, like owlet's bright; Emerose, and rubbed the frosty pane, And stared into the starry night.

the saw the moon laugh round and clear From smoky wreaths of cloud, and throw, In shapes like branching horns of deer, The sharp tree shadows on the snow.

Oh, would be come, the jolly Saint Whom everybody talked about? "It may be so-and yet, it mayn't; If I should watch, I might find out!"

She turned; her pulses wildly beat; She'd like to spy-but should she dare? Yes! Pat, pat, pat, with stealthy feet She pas ed a lown the winding stair

The great hearth glowed; the grave old cat, With fixed, expanded, emerald eyes, Erect, before the chimney sat;

He seemed to wear a waiting guise The andirons shone; the clock ticked on: Each moment made her more afraid " Oh, if he comes, I'll wish I'd gene-

But if I go, I'll wish I'd staid! " Perhaps he ist 't real at all-But-if he is-perhaps he'll mind

A sudden soot-flake chanced to fall-She fied, and never looked behind! She throbbed with fright, she flushed wit shame.

Her pillowed head she closely bid: She said, " I don't believe he came." She sighed, "Oh, dear-suppose he did !" -St. Nicholas.

"THE NORWAY SHEEP

The flerce wind bre aking from his bonds come

roaring from the west;

very long, deep rolling wave the whit horse shows his crest As if a million mighty steeds had burst their

master's hold: For the wild white sheep of Norway are comin

to the fold. The storm drum shows its warning sign: th sea-gulls swoop and cry;

The fleecy clouds are driven fast across the stormy sky; Along the sands the fresh feam-gouts in ghastly sport are rolled:

For the wild white sheep of Norway are comin to the fold. Wistful the fisher seaward looks, out from the great stone pier,

Wistful he stands the breakers' call along the cliffs to hear, To hear across the flowing tide, the ceaseless

rock bell tolled. While fast and fierce the Norway sheep ar coming to the fold

The wife and bairns will ge! no bread from vonder sea," he thinks,

As his idle cobble by the staithes strains at iro cable's links;

Small use to bait the lines, or see the broad brown sails unrolled. When the wild white sheep of Norway are com

ing to the fold. God enard the shins at sen to-night," the sterr old sailors say,

Straining been eyes across the waste of hear ing, tossing aprav. dread of old.

coming to the fold.

there is many an aching hear, here in th red roofed town, As wives and mothers hear the blast come wai ing from the down :

Whoknows what tale of death or wreck to-mor row may be told?

For the wild white sheep of Norway are comin -All the Year Round.



UNEXPECTED VISIT.

It was with the air of a man profoundly indifferent to his own successes, that Ge rard Strickland, twitching his cuffs and stretching his arms, before letting his hands fall into his lap, sank back into the luxurious arm-chair by his library fire, after throwing on the table the letter that announced his promotion to an enviable post in tha civil service. As he thought of the post, his advancement seemed to him no subject for congratulations, but only one of thos grim jests with which fortune delights to mock disappointed men.

An old man-servant, one of the sort growing rare, entered the room with an evening paper. He laid it at his master's side, and stood at a respectful distance, waiting, half hesitating, with some anxiety legible in his countenance.

"West Thomas?" asked Strickland.
"I been bur pardon, sir; but do you re-

member hat day it is to-day?" " No, Thomas." "Your wedding day, sir!"

Strickland's face clouded "I did not know, sir, whether you would

wish for dinner the same wine as-as you used to have." "No, Thomas; I shall probably dine at

the club." "I ordered dinner as usual, sir, and bouquet, in case-"

Quite right, Thomas, quite right.' For an instant the heart of the promoted official sank. The fidelity of his old domes vic was humiliating. How he would once have resented the suggestion that Thomas would remember this anniversary better than himself! And that it should fall to the old servant to order from the florist the bouquet Gerard himself had been formerly so proud to briug home, on this evening, to his wife! But the slight sense of annoyance passed away quickly. It was with ab

want still waiting, he asked: Anything else, Thomas?" "This morning, when you had just gone, a young lady called. Hearing you were not at home, she said she would call again this evening, about six. She wished to see wou on important business."

solute indifference that, seeing the man-ser

"Her name?" "She left none." "Did you see her?"

" No sir." "Did John say what she was like?" "Rather tall, sir; a young lady, dark, and fashionably dressed.'

"If she calls I will see her. You may go, Thomas." The servant left, and Strickland continued to himself, "Tall, young, dark, well-dressed, business with me Who can she be?"

"The lady is here, sir, in the drawingroom," said Thomas, returning to the library, after about ten minutes. Strickland went to the drawing-room.

At the door he paused a moment to steal a look at his visitor. She stood by one of the tables, idly turning the leaves of a photograph album. Her back was toward him, and he could distinguish only the tall and graceful figure of a woman, welldressed, and wearing expensive laces. "Madam," he said, advancing.

The lady turned. Strickland started as if he had received an electric shock. To conceal, to the best of his ability, his surprise and the sudden pallor of his face, he made her a profound bow.

"I hope I am not inconveniencing you," she said, at the same time returning his salute. Then, with quiet ease, she selected a chair and sat down.

"Not in the least, I am at your service," said Strickland

"As I shall avail myself of your condescension, I hope that was not merely a compliment.

'May I ask you how I can oblige you?" The lady stroked the soft fur of her muff, and once or twice lifted her searching eyes to his face. Apparently she was hesitating to name the purpose of her visit. Meanwhile, Strickland gratified his eyes with a good look at her, lovely, fascinating still, as the first day he had seen her. Only her clear profile had gained more decision, and her eyes had a profounder meaning than when he last looked into them, as those of a woman who had lived and suffered.

At length she said: "Do you still correspond with my father?"

"Yes. It is, however, a fortnight since I last wrote to him." "I received a letter from him yesterday.

He is coming to town to-morrow." This time Strickland made no attempt to

conceal his surprise. "To-morrow! Your father, who never eaves home!" "The medical men order him to the

south coast, and he will, on his way, stop in town to spend the night with-" She paused. 'His daughter,' said Strickland.

"He says his son. And so we find ourselves in a pleasant embarrassment." She leaned back, and with a small hand be-

gan drubbing a waltz on the little table at her side. "You call it pleasant," said Strickland. "I did not come here to discuss words,

but to discover a plan of action." "I see none." "And you are a polititian, a man of enius! If those subtle arts, that have been so successfully employed in your own advancement, could be, without prejudice

to you, this once employed to extricate me "Excuse me, madam; but your reproaches are scarcely likely to assist me to exercise

my imagination." "Bah! Well, I have a plan. First, I do

know-the truth." "The unhappy truth!"

She made a little grimace, and proceed ed: "My father would be cruelly hurt, and the sins of the children ought not to be visited upon their parents. My remorse-1 beg your pardon, that is of little consequence here"-she looked aside to warn him not to expostulate, and continued: "Hitherto, thanks to our precautions, the distance of my father's residence, and the seclusion in which he prefers to live, he has been spared this sorrow. To-morrow our clever edifice of dutiful falsehood falls to the ground, and I, at least, am unable to conjecture the consequences."

"Mr. Strickland, it is absolutely necessary to prevent this scandal. I trust you will assist me. My father must find us together; and we must avoid everything that would serve to awaken suspicion."

She spoke sadly, as well as earnestly. deep shadow of concern settled on her hearer's face. Wrapped in thought, he delayed an answer. His visitor became im-

"Your promised courtesy costs too nuch?" she demanded.

"No. 1 am ready. But I see many difficulties. The servants?"

Give the new man-servant I found here this morning a holiday. I will speak to Taomas."

"If a friend should call?" "You shall see no one."

"If we meet your father, people will see us together."

"We shall go in a closed carriage. "Your father will stay here several hours. Good and simple hearted as he is, do you oulieve it possible he will not recognize a

-bachelor's house?" "I send my work, my music, and so on, this evening. My room?"

"Is as you left it." "Sentimentality!" "No-respect."

" Have you any further objections?" "None. It remains to be seen whether we shall be able to deceive Mr. Gregory." "By playing the affectionate couple. Can

you remember your grimaces and fooleries of two years ago?" she asked, sarcastically. "No; I have forgotten them," replied Strickland, with a frown. And the two looked into

eyes like two duellists. "When will you come here?" asked

"This evening. I will bring my things, and I shall slightly disarrange this and that. I hope I shall not inconvenience you. You

are not expecting anyone?"

"No one. I was going out. If you wish, I will stay and assist you. My engagement is unimportant."

Pray go. We should have to talk, and we have nothing to say to each other." "Nothing. Will you dine here?" "No, thanks; I'll go home now, and re

turn by and by." She rose. Strickland bowed in respons to her bow, conducted her to the door with- you have sent me. There is very little in the profoundest commiseration. "I always

out another word, and returned with a

sense of relief to the library. When he returned home, shortly after midnight, the house had resumed an aspect iong strange to it. Lights were burning in the drawing-room, and a little alteration in the arrangement of the furniture had restored to the room a forgotten grace. Bouquets of flowers filled the vases, and a faint sweetness of violets floated about the hall and staircase. The piano was open, and some music stood on the bookstand. On the boudoir table was a work-basket. By the hearth his visitor was sitting in a low chair, her little feet half buried in the bearskin rug, and her head reposed on her hand, while she gazed wistfully into the fire.

Was it a dream? Bertha's flowers-Bertha's music, Bertha herself in his home again! Two years' misery cancelled in an evening! In a moment rushed across his memory a golden wooing, a proud wedding, happy months, and the bitter day of separation. He turned away, and passed to his room, saying: "Good night!"

"Good night!" replied his wife, without noving.

The strange event that had taken place in erard Strickland's house prevented none of its inmates enjoying a wholesome night's rest. Bertha, persuaded that to-morrow's comedy could effect no real change in her relations to her husband, went to her room with the feelings of one who spends a night in a hotel. Strickland, similarly regarding the past as irremediable, read in bed for half an hour, and then fell asleep.

To get married they had both committed thousand follies. After meeting her at a table-d'hote. Strickland had pursued her half over Europe, vanquished the difficulties of an approach to her father in his secluded country house, and ultimately, assisted by the lady's prayers and tears, gained the old man's reluctant consent to surrender his idolized daughter. The young married people, passionately attached to each other, enjoyed fifteen months of remarkable happiness, and then came the end.

Bertha became jealous. Devoted to her husband, proud, hasty, immoderate in all her thoughts and emotions, she resented, with all the intensity of her nature, a meeting between Strickland and a former flame, a dance, a note, half-an-hour's conversation. The husband, unfortunately, met her passionate expostulations with the disdainful insouciance of an easy temperament. The inevitable consequence ensued, a bitter misunderstanding. An impudent servant, a malicious acquaintance, half-a-dozen venomous tongues, lashed the wife's jealousy into madness. An explanation demanded from her husband was refused with a sneer. He had begun to think her a proud, unloving woman, and, under the circumstances, udged self justification ridiculous. The following morning she entered his library, and with marvellous calmness, without quavering over a single word, announced to him their immediate separation-forever. Taken by surprise, Strickland tried to temporize, acknowledged he had been thoughtless, did all in a man's power to avoid the rupture. Bertha only replied so proudly, and with so much severity, that self-respect forbade him further self-defence.

They separated. Strickland externally ore his misfortune with quietness, and, in ounsel with his own conscience, concluded his life broken and ruined by his own want of tact. The husband and wife met two or three times as people who barely know each other. He devoted himself to profes duties, resumed some of his bachelor habits, and amused himself as he could. She led a quiet, almost solitary life, restricting her pleasures to such simple enjoyments as she could provide herself at home, and seldom appearing in public. On one point both agreed, to write regularly to Bertha's father, repeating such stereotyped phrases as Bertha is well, and sends her love. I pelieve she wrote to you a few days ago.' Gerard is well, and at present very busy. He will not this year be able to accompany me to the seaside."

It will be easily believed that to go to her husband's house, and to ask a favor of him had cost Bertha's pride a struggle. "For papa's sake; for papa's sake!" she repeated to herself, to steel her nerves to the humiliation, which, however, Strickland's cold courtesy had considerably lessened. If he would be equally considerate on the morrow, a little spirit, a little self command, and some clever pretending might enable them safely to conduct her father through the ew hours to be spent in town, to see him off from Victoria, and, with a polite bow, to separate and return to their several existences.

Dinner was ended, Mr. Gregory smiled contentment and happiness, and the two actors at the opposite ends of the table of necessity smiled too.

Their parts had proved difficult. From the moment of the old gentleman's arrival they had had to call each other by their Christian names, and to use the little enove. More than once, a word, an intonation, that sounded like an echo of the dead past, made Strickland pale and Bertha tremble. The more perfect their dissimple tion, the bitterer was the secret remorse the wrung the hearts of both of them, whilst they exchanged for meaningless things words, looks and smiles, once the most sacred signs of affection. With the fear of betraying themselves by an indiscretion was intermixed another, a misgiving lest, while they acted affection, they should be guilty of real feelings warmer than the courteous indifference with which they desired to regard each other.

On the stairs, when Mr. Gregory, prece ing them, was for an instant out of sight. Bertha turned back and bestowed on her husband a grim look of fatigue that meant 'How are we to continue this?"

"'Tis only till to-morrow, Bertha," he re plied in an undertone, wishing to help her. But the Christian name (which, because he had in the last two hours used it so frequently, unwittingly slipped from his lips), caused her to turn her face away with an angry frown.

By the fire in the back drawing-room Mr. as I am concerned, to come and inspect the Gregory appeared actuated by a desire to breeches I wore at Waterloo whenever you ask all the most awkward questions, and to like. It's true I haven't a notion when broach all the topics of conversation most they are, but I dare say my valet knows, and difficult for his host and hostess. I will communicate with you more definitely

"Letters are welcome, Bertha," he said. in a day or two. Yours very faithfully, when people cannot meet, but I have en-Wellington." "The poor Dake!" ejacujoyed my little visit more than all the pages lated the Bishop of Lordon, in a voice of

handsomer, Strickland?"

"I tell her so every day." "And so he tells me, Bertha. His letters are all about you. You have a model

husband, my dear." "I have, papa." Strickland hung his head and regarded

the pattern of the carpet. "I should like to see your house, Ber that" said Mr. Gregory, after a moment. The little party set out on on a tour of

the mansion. After an inspection of several rooms, as Strickland preceded them into the breakfast room, the father stopped his daughter, and said: "Bertha, where is your mother's por-

"The frame had got shabby and we have

sent it to be re-gilt," replied the daughter,

promptly. "Where does it generally hang?"

trait?"

" There." She assigned to the picture, which she had taken away with her, the first empty

space on the wall that met her eye. "I don't think that a very good place! said the old man. "Ah, what a woman she was! What a wonderful woman! You should have known her, Strickland. You owe her your wife. When she was leaving me, poor dear, she made me promise never to hesitate to make any sacrifice that should be for Bertha's happiness; and so, when my little girl came to me and said, 'Papa, I can never be happy without Gerard,' I thought of my dear wife, and let her go. I feared est trees," replied the secretary, "and what when I sent her abroad I should lose her. Well, you were made for each other. Do you remember your first meeting in Paris?"

They remembered it. The tour of the house was completed, and they returned to the drawing-room, Gerard and his wife congratulating themselves, not without reason, that the good papa was not very observant, for many e token of something abnormal had been plain enough.

With a common sigh of relief, the two their carriage, after seeing Mr. Gregory off word was spoken. Bertha watched the drops of rain that trickled down the windows. Garard studied the back of the coachman. They had again become stran-

Presently, moving accidentally, Strick land touched his wife's arm.

"I beg your pardon," he said.

"Pray do not mention it." Pertect strangers! Yet both in silence were anxiously meditating every event of ed it." the last few hours, remembering the most thrilling impressions, and studying all they signified. As they came near a cross stree the husband asked:

"Shall I drive you to your own house "I am coming to yours to superintend the

sacking. My maid cannot do it alone." On arriving, the wife at once went to her chamber. Strickland, conscious of utter purposelessness, returned to the back draw ng-room and took up the paper. Bertha passed backward and forward. Once or twice he caught a glimpse of her moving about the room. At last he looked up. "You will tire yourself," he said; "can ot I assist von?"

"No, thank you. I have nearly done. A few minutes later she came and seated around to see it anything had been forgot

"I think it rains less," said Strickland, who had laid down the paper. "No. It rains just the same as before. "Is the carriage ready?"

"I have sent to know." The carriage would be ready in ten min ites. Those ten minutes seemed an eter-When the servant entered to say the carriage waited. Bertha rose and stood for while before the mirror, arranging her faces and ribbons, with difficulty, for her fingers trembled. Then she slowly drew on

her gloves, and turned toward her husband. He had risen, and was standing waiting. "Good morning," she said, howing slightly. He bowed, but made no reply. Sh

turned and quietly, with calm, even steps, walked from the room. She could hear that he followed her. They were in the hall. Suddenly

stepped to her side. "Bertha! You are not going withou first forgiving me?" he exclaimed, in

She turned around, and in an instant had thrown herself into his arms. "Darling! you will never leave me

againe? "No, no, love. Never!"

The Iron Duke's Breeches.

One morning when the Dake of Welling ton was at breakfast, says Cassel's Moga learments of two married people still in zine, he received a letter in an unknown and rather illegible handwriting. With view to obtaining a clue to its contents he put on his eye-glasses and scrutinized the signature, which he read "C. J., London. 'Oh!" said his grace, "the Bishop of London, to be sure. What does the bishop want of me, I wonder?" Then he began at the beginning and read the note care fully through, an expression of bewilder ment and perplexity gradually overspreading his face as he did so. The writer craved his grace's pardon for the intrusion, and requested as a personal favor that the Duke would kindly permit him to come and see his famous Waterloo breeches. "Whythe bishop must have gone mad!" exclaimed the Dake, as he let his glasses fail. "See my Waterloo breeches! What in the world does the man want to see my breeches for? However, I'm sure I've no objection if he has a curiosity about them. A queer whim, though, for a bishop to take into his head." Next morning the Bishop of London, on sorting his pile of correspondence, found mong it a letter bearing a ducal crest. He opened it and read as follows:-" My dear Lord,-You are perfectly welcome, so far

letters. Don't you think your wife grows thought it was foolish of him to enter unto Smoking Out a Den of Tigers in the political life after his military career. He must be helplessly insane. What a dreadful thing for the country, to be sure!" So the worthy Bishop, with many sighs, went into his study and wrote a kind letter to the Duke of Wellington, remembering that persons who are mentally afflicted must be lealt with tenderly. He thanked his Grace for his kindness, but assured him as delicately as he could that he was not in the least anxious to inspect the historical relies in question, and begged that the Duke would give himself no further trouble in the matter as far as he, the Bishop of London. was concerned.

> It was now the duke's turn to be astonshed. "I can't have been dreaming," he said in his perplexity. "And yet the Bishop's first letter was plain enough.' Then he did what he ought to have done in the first instance—he called for his secretary, Col. B., and laid the whole matter before him. "I'm afraid it is your Grace who has made a mistake," said Col. B., an rrepressible smile flitting over his face as he examined the two letters. "The first letter is not from the Bishop of London at all; nor does the writer say anything about the breeches you wore at Waterloo." "No from the bishop!" exclaimed the duke. "Yes it is. The signature is as clear as can be-'C. J., London.' The initials stand for Charles James." "It is from Mr. C. J. Loudon, a scientific gentleman who is preparing an important work on forhe wants to see is your Grace's avenue, the Waterloo beeches, as they are called, leading up to your door at Strathfieldsaye. Shall I write and give him your permission?" And thus it fell out that both duke and bishop were ultimately convinced of each other's sanity.

Great Men's Loves.

Each of our American heroes has lived the material for a novel, and the successes and disappointment of their love affairs would make a library of interesting story. actors sank into their respective corners of What can be more pathetic than the life long disappointments of James Buchanan the next morning from Victoria. Not a John Randolph and Alexander H. Stephens? Buchanan's sweetheart died during a lovers' quarrel and his bachelorhood became her nonument. Alexander H. Stephens, disappointed in his schoolboy love, refers often to her in his letters of a long life of single blessedness; and John Randolph, the moody, unhappy, erratic genius of Roanoke, ingering for years on the verge of insanity, speaks of Maria Ward "as one he loved better than his own soul or Him who creat-

Randolph's love affair is shrouded in mystery. He never married, and it was in his early youth that he fell desperately in love with Miss Ward. She was the daughter of a friend of his mother, and Powhatan Bouldin, a relative of Randolph, says that he was engaged to her for many years. Bouldin does not give the reason why the engagement was suddenly broken off, bu says the distinguished lover left the presence of his idol very much incensed, and that when he came to his horse, which was tied to the limb of a tree near the front gate, he cut the reins loose with his knife and rode off in great haste. Randolph seldom met Miss Ward after this, and they were not on speaking terms. Still, he calls perself on the opposite side of the fire. She death he uses this remarkable expression: I loved, ave, and was wisely, but too well."

> Maria Ward is said to have been th greatest belie of Virginia in her day. She married Peyton Randolph, a son of Edmund Ranpolph, who was President Wash ington's Secretary of State, and it is related that she so charmed General Latayette when he visited Richmond that he wanted to adopt her as his daughter, and asked her to visit him in France.

General Sam Houston, the President of the Republic of Texas and United States Senator, was the youngest governor who ever presided over the State of Tennessee when he fell in love with a pretty girl at the State Capital. He was a fine-looking man, and the young lady's parents considered him a very desirable husband. They persuaded his sweetheart to accept him and he married her, not knowing that the match was not a love one on her part. After it had taken place he found that his wife loved another. He asked her if this was so and she told him it was. He replied that she could have her freedom, and that he would leave Tennessee and permit her voice in which grief mingled with pa sion. to get a divorce on the ground of desertion. He did so, went to the frontier and joined

a trice of Cherokee Indians. Here he remained three years and when dians he were the Indian garb. From thence he went to Texas, and after having made a name and having been President of the Republic of Texas he mar sied Margaret Moffet, an Alabama lady. His first wife had, it is said, in the mean time got a divorce and had married her

Davy Crockett, another frontier states man and a noted hunter, was not less sus septible to the disappointments of love. He first became enamored of a relative of his schoolmaster, but while he was courting her a rich suitor carried her away before his very eyes. He next met a beauty at a ball, fell in love at first sight, and be engaged at the close of the fifth dance. The day was fixed for him to announce the engagement to her parents. He started to go to them, but fell in with some boon ompanions, and they made, as they say, "a night of it." He arrived a day too late. and found that his lady-love was to be married that night to another.

He was not a deep lover, however, and de the best of a bad bargain. He laughed off his disappointment, and danced all night at the wedding party given in nonor of the union of his sweetheart and his rival. He soon fell in love again, and this time was happily married. He lived at first with his wife's mother, and in the Creek war of 1813 made a reputation fighting the Indians. He was elected to the Degislature, and during President Jackson's term was sent to Congress. He was killed at the very battle of Alamo which was the beginning of Sam Houston's great

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 83 Warren St., New York City, will receive

Dolores Canyon.

Paul Gillett, an old Indian trader and hunter of Yuma, is at the American Exchange. For fifty years he has been a conspicuous figure in the Colorado and Gila River districts. He has taken part in a number of severe brushes with the Apaches and other tribes, but in his old age, owing to the military forces on the frontier and the lessening of Indian difficulties, he is now devoting more attention to hunting.

His eye is yet undimmed, and though now nearly 70 years of age he is strong and stalwart. It would take a book to tell of his varied experiences. Moreover, he is not inclined to talk much about himself. However, yesterday he consented to tell in Examiner representative of a strange experience he had with royal Chihuahua tigers, as an animal of which nothing is known uite so far north as San Francisco.

"You must know," said he, "that these tigers are the most beautiful animals in America. They are robust, and seven or eight spotted like a leopard. The royal tiger of Bengal is striped and has no dots on him. Moreover his general color is dun, and not the situation. The spectators gathered gold, like the tiger of the Aztec races.

"A thorough-going cat in all his movements, sly and light of tread, and with the strength of a Hercules, a man cannot afford to fool around much when he meets one out inder the southern pinon trees.

"It was in September that myself, Tim Estabrook, and John Wilkinson were camped at our mines at the head of Dolores Canon. A party of Mexicans came in and reported that they had found an old Spanish mine a few miles out. The Spanish mines were to a large extent covered over and concealed at the time of the revolution, and many of them were lost. It was one of these lost mines that the Mexicans said they had. We set off after it, carrying our Express rifles with us, for we never in that section go out unarmed, for fear of renegade Apaches, let alone vicious wild ani-

"After an eighteen-mile jaunt we came to the entrance of the mine. The earth covering had fallen in, and, though wreck and ruin were all around, there was a goodsized aperture, and we had no difficulty in entering it. We had advanced about fifty yards in the long, desolate tunnel, and if there is anything desolate in this world it is the dark, damp tunnel of a deserted mine. We carried pine faggots in one hand to give us light, and were moving along in a stoopog posture, as miners go, when all of a sudden I noticed great big tracks in the soft mud at the bottom. 'Good heavens!' said I, 'there are bears in here, and if we don't get out we are done for.' We beat a hasty retreat, and reaching the open air again, gathered dry bushes and sticks to smoke them out. We stacked them up pretty high in the mouth of the tunnel and threw dirt on them to cause them to smolder

and throw the smoke backward. "Then we sat down with our guns to await the enemy. We had sat there fifteen or twenty minutes, and were tired holding the guns so long, and began to talk about other things. Still nothing came. We discussed a variety of subjects; our attention became entirely relaxed, and I was in the midst of a story when booh! booh! a huge golden tiger leaped over the fire and us with her his angel, and in his letters after her a great bound. In a twinkle another, with the same booh! booh! and bigger than the other leaped the barrier, collided agains Estabrook, knocked him down, and went flying beyond like a greased streak of light-

"Every last one of us forgot his gun ar d went racing around trying to find trees to elimb. An old she tiger and two kitters with piercing yowls next followed, and went clambering up the hillside after the other two. By this time every one of us was either perched in a tree or shinning up a sapling. Our guns were lying scattered on the ground, and, old hunters as we

were, we were clearly beaten. "Perched in our trees, after our fright was over, we indulged in lond shricks and laughter. The situation was too ludicrous. But we resolved to go after those tigers and we did it. We got a skilled Mexican trailer to go with us, and we traced them across guiches, through shrubs, and finally got a glimpse of one perched in a rocky cleft. Wilkinson brought him down by a shot in the heart. He was a very fine one, large and powerful, and with a magnificent skin.

"Into the next canon we traced the other ilgers. They traveled almost together, going only fifteen or twenty feet apart in places. The Mexican at last corralled them in a soft limestone mountain, crumbling in places like chalk, and with holes in one be visited Washington in behalf of the In- side made by weather and animals, It was their other retreat. This time, while we made preparations to smoke them out, we stationed ourselves a hundred yards away, spread far apart, so we could get a good aim at their bodies while they ran. The first came bounding out like a shot out of a gun, but we were on the alert this time, and three bullets pierced him and laid him low. "Then the old one and her young came along. We shot into them, wounding the

big one, and she turned on us. Estabrook was caught and his coat torn off. Turning to flee, the tiger caught him by the left hand and put her teeth through it and crushed it. The kittens, weighing about 100 pounds apiece, would not run and advanced to aid in the fight. A rifle-ball from one of us crippled one and laid the other low, and on we rushed, firing all the while, to the aid of Estabrook. Some say we missed the brute. We had to fire with the greatest care, to keep from hitting the native, and it seemed to me fully five minutes before we planted a fatal ball in her. "Estabrook was so badly maimed by the

teeth of the tiger that he has never recovered from it. His hand was so torn that two of his fingers hung by shreds of flesh, and his arm above the wrist was also lacerated. "These tiger skins are very valuable, and we sold the two big ones in Los Angeles afterward for \$30 each. The little one brought \$20 each. They were so fine and soft that they are now in the parlors of W. H. Robertson, of Los Angeles, more as an

"This was the closest call I ever had with any wild animals. Bear, deer and other kinds of game on the borders I have killed in large numbers, but there is nothing on the frontier now that is so vicious as this

"Estabrook is now at San Bernardino, laid up from his tiger fight."—San Fran-

Back Into Captivity. The proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel, Port Richmond, some time ago secured as an attraction a one-year-old black bear, a accoon and four fexes, says the Indianapolis News. The bear, which is chained in a side room, is very frisky and affords a great deal of amusement to the frequenters of the place. During the temporary absence of the proprietor recently several village urchins got inside and formented the bear antil he broke his fastenings and made a dash for his tormentors. The boys ran from the room and sbut the door just in time to prevent his bearship from getting vengeance on them. Left to himself.Mr. Bruin raised havoe with the scanty furniture in the room. He demolished the cages in which the raccoon and faxes were imprisoned and dived out of one of the windows, carrying sash and all with him. The other animals followed When the proprietor returned and learned what had happened he was mad. in the mean time had found a shady spot underneath a tree, along the sidewalk, whence he was taking a bear's-eye view o the situation. At length old Hank Smith was sent for. When Hank arrived, the first thing he did was to go into the hotel eet long, a beautiful golden color, and and take a drink. Then he came out and sized up the bear, and then went back and had another drink. During all this time he had not opened his mouth to say a word on

> hands beseechingly. Git ten punds of that ar brown sugar. The sugar was brought and Hank took the bag and went as near the bear as he considered safe, and opened the bag and spread some on the ground. He made a trail of sugar reaching from there into a mall hogshead which he spied in the yard Then he ordered the crowd to stand back Presently the bear sniffed the air and soon found the sugar. He began on the first pile of sugar placed on the ground by Hank and mickly licking up that, he followed the trail until be entered the hogshead. The minute the bear's tail disappeared in the barrel Hank caught hold of the tipped it upside down, catching Mr. Bruin underneath. After nearly smothering the nimal, they succeeded in getting a chain around his neck once more, and shi ck to his former headquarters at the Bowery cider mill. Hank Smith, feeling that he had perfoemed his duty, gathered up what he could of the scattered sugar, and, after with the bag underneath his arm.

around him, and the landlord beld up his

DOWN ON WIDDERS.

Southern Man Narrowly Esca pes Arrest for Threatened Violence. I have no doubt at all but that they're a very good institution, in their own way, muses a writer in the Smithville (Ga.) News, and just as necessary as death and taxes—but I'll take mine without 'em here-

after, for all that. I mean widows. You see, I always had a secret horror of

other-in-law and a widow. It is as natural to me as original sin, or This is how it was:

was traveling from Atlanta to Smithle not very long ago, and it so happened hat a lone widow and myself were left the only occupants of the first-class coach half av between Macon and Smithville saw at once she was a widow by the ook she gave me, and would have retired gracefully to the sleeping-car but for the

act that it was crowded and not a seat She knew that she had me, and was not

"It's awful traveling alone, sir." "I don't find it so, madam," I said, raising of the window and looking out. 'No; because you're not a poor widder, ke I am-that's why.

"I wish it would," I muttered, as the win-But she overheard me. "Oh, he wants to kill me! Conductor!

indow; the draft will kill me.

Here the conductor came runn "See here, now! None of your insults to a defenseless woman. You'll not kill any-body on my train. I'll have you arrested

"He's hurt my affections," sobbed the

"I'd make him pay for it," said the con "A poor, lone widder," she cried It was in vain I sought to explain. I got off the train at the first station, and lay low and kept dark for two days. Then I crawled

out and sneaked home, a sadder but a wish

Brethren, no more widders in mine!

A GIRL MAIL-CARRIER. Her Route Among the Wild Portions the Oregon Mountains. Oregon has a woman mail carrier. name, says the Portland Oregonian, is Miss Minnie Westman, and she carries Uncle Sam's mail from the head of navigation on Siuslaw river over the coast range tains, following up the river to Hale's postoffice station, within fifteen miles of Eugene

situated right in the heart of the mountains, where all the dangers and adventures incident to such an occupation abound. She carries the mail night and day and fears nothing. She rides horseback and carries a trusty revolver. Miss Westman is a plump little brunette

ancie operate a stage line and have a contract for carring the maif. At Hale's sta-tion Minnie meets her father and gets the mail from Eugene City and starts on her Miss Westman has never met with a ser ous mishap in the performance of her dut On one of her trips last year she found three good-sized bears in the road right in

and is twenty years old. Her father and

front of her. The horse, on espying them, became frightened, threw his rider to the ground and turning around, ran back the road he came. Miss Westman, with great present mind, started after the runaway, and, over-taking him, remounted and rode right through the savage cordon, and, strange to say, she was not attacked. Meeting some ads she told them of what she had seen and they went to the place and killed the pears. So far this year Miss Westman has

met two bears, which did not molest her. A Story of Editor Grady.

Talking about Mr. Henry W. Grady, writer in the Tribune of Rome, Ga., repo an old townsman as saying: "You know he used to work here on the Commercial-it's been a long time ago -and one night he took a notion to ride on the wooden 'flying horses, which were going night and day under a tent on the outskirts of town. Well, he handed the man a nickel and mounted one of them very gracefully. But he hadn't gone 'round more than a minute before his head began to swim, and he was the sickest young falow you ever saw. In fact, he was too sick to go home, so he just laid down on a pile of lumber and watched the stars go 'round the rest, of the night could weather. rest of the night, and it was cold weather, too. I reckon he remembers it yet."

Painless Poultry-Killing. The president of the British Pharmaceut cal Conference is credited with having adopted and recommended the following for the happy dispatch of poultry: A large wide-mouthed stoppered bottle is kept charged with an ounce of chloroform. When a chicken has received sentence of death, it is beld firmly under the left am When a chicken has received sentence death, it is held firmly under the left am and its head slipped into the mouth of the bottle. A few deep inspirations follow, and the bird, without a struggle, becomes conscious. Then, holding it by the legs, its needs in dislocated by a quick stretch. seck is dislocated by a quick strot

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Sometimes when the day is ended And its round of duties done, I watch at the western windows

The gleam of the setting sun.
When my heart has been unquiet
And its longings unbeguiled
By the day's vexatious trials And can got be reconciled. I look on the slope of the mountains d o'er the restless sea, And I think of the beautiful city

That lieth not far from me-And my spirit is hushed in a moment. As the twilight falls tender and sweet, And I cross, in my fancy, the river, And kneel at the Master's feet.

That shadow the banks of the river-The river of water of life. And, some time, when daylight is ended, And the duties He gave me are done, I shall watch at life's western windows The gleam of its setting sun.

I shall fall asleep in the twilight As I never have slept before, o dream of the beautiful city Pill I waken to sleep no more. There will fall on my restless spirit A hush, O so wondrously sweet And I shall cross o'er the rive rest at the Master's feet!

THE ARCHITECT'S WIFE.

Story of the Rebuilding of the Bridge of San Martin.

If it were lawful to add another to the right Beatitudes given in the catechism, I would add the following: "Blessed are they

that marry a sensible woman, for theirs shall be domestic felicity." And if it were lawful to illustrate the Beatitudes with historical notes, I would append to the aforesaid ninth the following explanation: In the middle of the fourteenth century Don Enrique de Trastamara was besieging Toledo, which offered a brave and tenacious defense, being loyal to that King called by

some "The Just" and by others "The Cruel." Many a time and oft had the faith ful and courageous Toledanes crossed the magnificent bridge of San Martin, one of the handsomest and most useful, architectural treasures of that monumental city, and, hurling themselves upon the camp of Don Enrique, established in the Cigarrales, they had wrought bloody havoc amid the besieging host. To prevent the repetition of such sallies Don Enrique determined to destroy the bridge of San Martin, as has already been said, was the noblest of the many that form the girdle of the city of martyrs, of councils and of cavallers. Bu ments in the eyes of the ambitious politic ians whose dream is to bury a dagger in the breast of a brother, that they may seat themselves in the throne he occupies? Well known it is that the Cigarrales of Toledo, o whose fame so much has been contrib uted by Tirso and other great Spanish poets. consist of multitudes of villas and country

houses, with their lovely gardens and fruit-

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ful orchards, all shut in by hedges. One night the leafy branches of these Enrique, and piled upon the bridge of San Martin. The dawn was beginning to open, when a glow of wondrous brilliance lit up the devastated gardens, the waves of the Tajo, the ruins of the palace of Don Rodrigo, and the little Arabian tower reflected in the waters of the river, at whose foot, so history hath it, the daughter of Don Julian was bathing when the ill-fated king et eyes upon her fateful beauty. An im-mense fire blazed on the bridge of San Martin, and the cracking of the massive carven cams, wrought with all the skill of the chisel which created the marvels of the Albambra, seemed the pitiful plaint of art crushed by brute force. The Toledanos, awakened by the sinister glow, ran to save their beloved bridge from the imminent ruin which menaced it, but they ran futilely, for a frightful crash that resounded lugubriously through the hollows of the Tajo told them that the bridge stood no longer. When the rising sun gided the domes of the imperial city the girls who went to fill their jars with the cool and crystalline water of the river turned homeward again with the vessels mpty and their bearts full of sorrow and dignation, for the current of the Tajo ran turbid and boiling, carrying on its whirling waves the ruins of the bridge of San Mar-

Many years had passed since the fratriof Montlel destroyed the bridge of San Martin. Kings and Archbishops had exerted all their powers to have it replaced by another which should be its equal in strength and beauty. But the genius and endeavor of the best architects, Christian and Moorish, had not been able to gratify the ardent wishes of the Tolcdanos, for the rapid current of the river always swent away foundations, piles and stagings be-fore the placing of the gigantic arches. Don Pedro Tenorio, one of the great Archbishops to whom Toledo owes almost as much as to her Kings, sent proclamations to almost every city and village of Snain. calling for architects to rebuild the bridge ef San Martin.

tiu, which still were smoking.

One day a man and a woman, entirely un known, entered Toledo by the Cambron gate, and, after inspecting the ruins of the bridge, they hired a house close by, and shortly thereafter the man betook himself to the archiepiscopal palace. The Archbishop, surrounded at the moment by cava-

liers and prelates, was overjoyed at the arrival of an architect, immediately gave him audience, and welcomed the stranger kindly. "My lord," said the new arrival, "my name, no doubt unknown to you, is Juan de Arevalo. I am an architect, and I am brought here by your proclamation sum-

moning such. "Do you understand the difficulties com prised in rebuilding the bridge at San Mar-

tin, friend? "I do, but I believe myself capable of evercoming them."

"Where have you studied architecture?" "At Salamanca." "And what works testify to your skill?" "None whatever." Noting the frown on the face of the Archbishop, the stranger hastened to add: "I was a soldier in my

youth, my lord; but leaving the profession of arms I devoted myself to architecture, and if no firm and well-proportioned pile at tests my knowledge, it is that for the sake of bread I have relinquished to others the credit of more than one edifice of my construction across the Tormes and the Duero. And for the rest I offer you my life in pledge of my competency.":

"How so? you speak in riddles. You must know that men are no longer put to death for failure to perform the conditions of a

"Aye, true, my lord; but when the main arch of the bridge should be completed the place of its architect is on the key-stone, and if the arch prove false and fall, its builder would fall with it."

"That offer is surely fair," said the Archbishop, "as a proof of your carnestness and sincerity. Let the work be begun to-

Juan de Arevalo hastened to the humble dwelling, in whose embrasured window sat watching the woman who had accompanied then to Toledo; a woman still young and beautiful, notwithstanding her face bere the traces of vigils and privations. " Catalina! my Catalina!" exclaimed the

architect, embracing his wife fondly. among these monuments that glorify Poledo there will be one that will transmit to posterity the name of Juan de Arevola." No longer could the Toledanos, approachag the Tajo over escarped rocks and casses of ruins, exclaim: "Here was the bridge of San Martin!" for already the bridge reared itself in shapely proportions upon the rent foundations, male solid, of the ancient structure. Arabishop and other wealthy Toledanos wers showering rich gifts upon the fortusateand skillful architect who had succeeded

in throwing the three great arches of the bridge, in spite of the gigantic daring of the work and the furious currents of the

On the eve of the day of San Yldefonso, patron saint of the city, Juan de Arevalo informed the Archbishop that his task was completed, saving only the removing of the scaffolding from the three arches. It was a perilous test-the taking down of the complicated system of heavy iron scaffolding which braced the enormous mass of delicately carved timbers; but the calm here with which the architect awaited the issue, which he promised to meet standing onthe central keystone, filled those about him with confidence. With proclamations and pealing of bells was announced for the foltowing day the solemn benediction and dedication of the bridge, and the Toledanos, from the heights commanding the vale of the Tajo, contemplated with joyous emotion their beloved Cigarrales that for years nad been sad, lonely, almost deserted, and which were now to recover their old-time beauty and animation.

Toward nightfall Juan de Arevalo climbed upon the scaffolding of the central arch to see that all was in readiness for the mor-row's ceremony. Meanwhile, he was gayly singing. All at once the aong died on his lips, the light faded from his face, and sorrowfully he descended, and slowly took his way homeward. His wife Catalina came forth to meet him, full of love and content. ment; but a frightful pallor overspread her face at the sight of the despairing counten ance of her husband. "Oh, Father in Heaven!" she cried;

"what is it, then, my dear one? Art thou

"Ill-no!dead-yes-in hope, in power, in honor! Aye! in life itself! for I will not survive the dishonor of to-morrow. Nay, the only shred of honor I can wrest from fate will be mine but in dying!"

"No! no!" cried Catalina; "Juan, thou dreamest! Thy great excess of labor has deranged thy thought, my dear one. Come hither, let me call the leech and heal thee."
"Not so. It is the truth I tell thee. When was most sure of success, most confident of triumph, now on the eve of the test, I have discovered an error in my calculations that to-morrow will bury in the Tajo the bridge and the unfortunate who unsuccessfully planned it."

"The bridge may fall, beloved, but thou "The bridge may fall, beloved, but thou shalt not go with it. On my knees I will entreat the Archibishop to exempt thee from that horrible promise."

"And if he yield, then will I not accept

absolution. 1 care not for life without

"Now I swear that thou shalt lose no life nor honor!" murmured Catalina, softly, yet with infinite resolution.

It was already almost dawn. The cocks were crowing. Catalina seemed to sleep, and her husband, soothed in spite of him-self by her calm demeanor, at last fell into a fitful, feverish slumber, that was full of nightmare horrors. Catalina arose, as silent in her motions as the passing of a shadow, and, opening a window, looked out on the vale of the Tajo. No sound was heard but the murmuring current of the river and the wind that whistled through the timbers of the scaffolding at the bridge. A dense and somber pall of cloud overhung the city, and from its gloomy bosom darted, now and then, lightning rays of terrible brilliance that blinded the beholder. As yet no rain was falling; and the terror of the impending storm seemed concentrated u the thick, palpable darkness, the ominous brooding silence, and the sultry, breath-less thickness of the close atmosphere.

Closing the window the wife of the architect caught up an unextinguished brand that smoldered still on the hearthstone. Out into the night she went, and, for all the pitchy blackness that marked that last dark hour before the day should quicken, she sought not to guide her steps by the light of the fire-brand, but rather to conceal its gleam with the folds of her raiment, as she hurried over the broken and littered way to the river, and with pain and peril climbed upon the planks of the staging. Below her the wind shricked among the timbers, and the river roared opposition of the piles, and Catalina shuddered. Was it for the solitude and the darkness! for the danger of losing her footing and tumbling headlong! or because to find and drive out the cow. Any observing person can readily call to mind like inng the sacrifice of affection, would see in ner movements only the odious deed of a

riminal? She recovered her calmness with an efort, shook until it burst into a blaze in the blast the torch that until now she had hiden, and applied it to the lighter braces of the staging. The resinous wood caught with a vigorous flame, and, fanned by the wind, leaped abroad, and climbed with terrible rapidity up the scaffolding.

Not less swiftly, by the light of the preading fire, Catalina recrossed the danerous path she had trodden, and reached er home and her chamber while her husband was still sleeping.

By this time the massive sleepers of the bridge of San Martin were cracking. A little later a dull and prolonged murmur was heard throughout the city, and from a hundred belfries tolled the ominous firealarm, to which lugubrious signal ensued a crash that called from the Toledanos the same cry of distress that they had uttered when the bridge succumbed to the vandal attack of Don Enrique.

Juan de Arevalo awoke with a species of spasm. Catalina was at his side, apparently sleeping. Juan clothed himself hurriedly. he reached the street, his heart leaped with joy as he realized that the fire had obliterated the proof of his faulty judg-

The Archbishop and the Toledanos attributed the fire to a bolt from Heaven, and the sorrow they felt for their own loss was tempered by the sympathy felt for the architect, whom they deemed to have seen the results of his labor destroyed even in the hour of triumph; and the architect himself, who was a pious soul, of a profound faith in the protection of Heaven, was de-

vont in the same conviction. As for Catalina, she assured her husband that she was entirely of the same opinion, and, as women are rarely guilty of false hood, surely so venial a lie may be forgiven to one who had saved the honor and the life

of her husband. The conflagration only retarded for a year the triumph of Juan de Arevalo, for a twelvementh later, to a day, on the fete of San Yldefenso, the Toledanos crossed the bridge of San Martin to their beloved Cigarrales, and the successful builder of the structure was the toast of the occasion and the honored guest at the banquet spread in joyous celebration .- Y. H. Addis, in Argonaut.

Magnetic Eve-Stones.

Mechanics and others employed in iron factories frequently suffer some annoyance and no little pain from the actual introduction into the eye of particles of steel, iron filings, etc. All persons engaged in work of this kind should-carry with them mag ets, the use of which rarely fails to remove the foreign body. A man in Lonvale, Ga. drove a piece of steel filing into his eyebal a few days ago, and a surgeon spent some time in vain endeavors to extract it. Finally he brought a powerful electro-magnet to his aid, by means of which the offensive particle was at once removed. It was over quarter of an inch long and its entire length had been imbedded in the eyeball.

A Prosperous Young Girl.

Rosa Wiss, a young girl of Meridian, Miss. had five cents given her as a joke for a birthday present. She bought a yard of calico with it and made a sun-bonnet, which she sold for 40 cents. This she invested in more calico, made it up, sold the garmente and reinvested the capital until she had \$10 With this she bought potatoes, planted them, paid for the cultivation of her crop, for gathering and carting to town and made

SOME SMART DOGS.

Facts That Are at Variance with Traditional Theories.

A Newfoundland Dog That Drowned Out an Incipient Fire-How a Cat Opened the Kitchen Door-The Question of Animal Reason.

The distinction between reason and instinct, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is not alearly perceived by many persons; in fact, there are but few persons of ordinary intel igence able to state the difference. The Duke of Argyll in his "Reign of Law" clearly states the distinction, making instinct to be the result or effect of reason, not in the animal but in the Creator. Thus the instinctive and truly ingenious actions of a wild bird to preserve its young could only be the result of well-defined reasonit ower; but as the bird is manifestly devoid of reason in other respects it is fair to infer that the power which reasoned out its ingenious actions must be outside of the bird—that is, in the Creator. Man, standing at the head of the animal creation, founds his actions on his own reasoning powers and is, therefore, generally regarded as the only reasoning animal But there are many actions among the lower order of animals that can not be accounted for on the theory that they are guided wholly by instinct, and the study of these actions compels a belief that some of the lower order of animals are endowed with a certain but limited power to reason, and to act in accordance with the result of such reasoning.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity once told me of the wonderful actions of a dog that occurred in the town in which he lived. There was a large cigar factory in the town, in which the proprietor was in the habit of shutting up at night a large Newfoundland dog. One night-as investigation afterward proved-a coal of fire fell from the stove and set fire to the floor. The dog, seeing the danger, jumped up on one of the cigar tables and from there procured a bucket of water which he carried to the burning floor and poured over the fire. This not being suffi cient to drown out the fire, the faithful watchdog pawed out the remaining fire, and when the proprietor came in the next morning he found the poor dog lying by the burnt hole in the floor unable to walk a ster because of his burnt forefeet. It was several weeks before the dog recovered, but in the meantime he became the talk and admiration of the town. The actions of this dog clearly showed better reasoning powers and more presence of mind than is mani-fested by one-half of the human family under like circumstances, and no theory of instinct can be made to account for his ac-

tions. I was sitting one evening, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, in a large room which opened into a kitchen that opened into the garden. The outer kitchen door was secured with an ordinary thumb latch, with the handle on the outside. When the door was unlatched it swung of its own accord open into the kitchen. While we were in the midst of au animated conversation suddenly heard the outer kitchen door open, and upon going out to investigate the cause nothing could be found but the open door. No one was in or about the kitchen. After closing the kitchen door we returned to the sittingroom, and while engaged in discussing the mystery of how the kitchen door was opened the man of the house came in, and in a few words cleared the matter up. house cat was in the habit, when shut out, or jumping up and thrusting one foreleg through the handle of the kitchen door latch while with the other paw it raised, or, rather, pressed down, the thumb latch, and when the door swung open he dropped to the floor. Here is another instance of intelligent action quite beyond the range of

instinct. Many dogs show plainly by their actions that they understand language, at least to a limited extent. A gentleman of this town told me that when a cow was in the far end of a large lot at the rear of his house he, with his back toward the cow, spoke in ordinary low tone of voice to his dog, and said: "I think there is a cow in the lot." The dog understood him at once and ran off stances of intelligence shown by dogs, cats,

Dogs often show in a marked degree joy, affection, jealousy, shame, a sense of guilt, esteem, contempt, indifference, etc., so that one is puzzied sometimes to draw the line of distinction between the mind of an ignorant man and that of an intelligent dog. Dr. Moffat, the African traveler and missionary, said that a bitch that he had with him conle count her pups better than men of some African tribes could count sticks of tobacco or

In the light of these and many other facts of a like kind what conclusions are we to draw concerning the traditional mind of man and the instinct of lower animals? I confess that I don't know. The whole thing is a jumble; our theories are at variance with the facts of every-day life, and our thinkers and writers have not paid that attention to this subject which it merits and demands.

Perhaps at some future day a metaphysical Moses may lead us to see the lower animals as they see us, and may be able to give us a theory concerning the mind of the whole animal creation that will be in har mony with the facts now in our possession Until that day comes we must be content to grope in darkness and theorize like our an-

SHE HAD IT PLANNED. When a Woman Maps Out Her Programs

She Follows It. The female mind is largely given to superstitions, and, says the Boston Courier. its ways are past finding out; but perhap none of its eccentricities are more remark able than its reverence for the mysterious

process which is called "planning. When a woman is found to be following a course of action in despite of all reason, expediency and common sense, it is usuali safe to decide that if she were asked wh she does so, the answer would be: "Well

you know, I had planned it."

A few instances will illustrate what i meant. We saw a young lady the other day coming home in a drenched and drab bled condition after a day's shopping in a dreadful rain. When asked why she had chosen this particular day she acknow edged that another would have done as well, but, she added, with the air of on who settles every thing by advancing an unanswerable argument: "But, then, I had planned to go to-day." Another woman laid out in her mind a scheme of attend ing a garden party in a new gown to be procured for the occasion, although she was at the time much out of health. She obtained the material for the dress, made ar appointment with the dress-maker, and accepted the invitation which she had received. Her husband remonstrated. Her physician positively forbade her making the attempt, but she persevered up to the point of falling in a dead front under the hands of the dressmaker while trying on her gown

The disappointment of missing the fete eemed to trouble her little, but she wa deeply afflicted to have failed in carrying out her plan. "I had it all planned out," she said, pathetically, "and I went till I dropped." Of course she was assured that nothing more could have been expected though why it was necessary to proceed to such extremities in a matter about which she really cared so little remains an in-

scrutable mystery. It is perfectly idle to remonstrate or to reason with a woman who has come under the influence of the mysterious fetich of "planning." She is no longer responsible for her actions, but is swayed by the power of superstition too highly to be withstood

When once the zeal of inner approbationthe oath before the inner duties of the feminine mind-has been placed on any project, however trifling, no considerations have weight to restrain a woman from following

She will go Through bush, through brake, Through flood, through fire, and when a woman once says she has "planned" a thing it is just as well to give her her head at once and abandon all hope

of stopping her, unless one is prepared to go to the extent of a strait jacket and the padded cell. WHAT MAN SHOULD EAT.

A Physician's Attack on the Vegetarian Doctrine.

Animal Food the Mainstay of Health-Requirements of the Nervous System -How to Build It Up and Keep It in Good Condition.

"With few exceptions vegetarianism is the fad' of persons of leisure, who either have to occupy themselves with some hobby or whose habits are so sedentary that their digestive apparatus is out of gear," said a physician of experience to a Chicago Herald reporter, as he put down an English illustrated treatise on vegetable diet. "No, I'm not going to let my name go into print in connection with that statement. I have some cranky patients who are disciples of the vegetarian faith. I don't care to cut off my practice for the sake of airing my views. It's all stuff and nonsense to talk about the present development of humanity depending upon vegetables alone," he continued. "Why, the entire human anatomy would have to undergo a change. The digestive apparatus of vegetable eaters is far more complex in arrangement than that of carnivorous creatures. The stomach of a cow, for instance, is arranged in four parts—four stomachs in fact-through each of which the food must pass before returning mouth to be still further masticated before it can be digested. Flesh-eating animals have but a single stomach, like a sack, One killed three or four hours after it has caten a full meal will be found to have an empty stomach. A cow or a sheep killed the same length of time after eating will hardly have finished the first stage of digestion. It is apparent from this, if from no other evidence, that human stomachs, especially if weak or belonging to nervous persons, should be saved the labor of converting vegetable substances into a form fit for assimilation so long as they can be spared the task by being supplied with ani-"I am disposed to exclude vegetables, with

the exception of cereals and fruit, from the diet of nervous persons. Why? First, because animal food is more nutritious to the nervous system and to the body generally than vegetable. It has all the essential ele-ments for the formation of the tissues of the body and is easily digested. It appears to be the natural food of human beings. It seems possible for man to exist on it alone in any climate and continue in a normal condition of health. The first food taken by man-milk-is strictly an animal sub-stance. It contains all the elements necessary to the growth of the human body and to its maintenance in a state of health. This can not be said of any one article of vegetable food. Then, the nervous system consists largely of fat. This substance must be supplied in some form or other in order that the brain and other structures shall be properly nourished. If a person uses up his brain faster than he makes it he soon becomes nervous and irritable. If he does not assimilate enough food to supply its demands his mind is sure to become weak. The healthiest and strongest individuals even, should eat a far greater proportion of meat than of vegetable food. Beef should be taken as the standard meat. It answers every purpose of the system. Veal and pork are not as easily digested. Pork, so far as its composition goes, is an excellent food for nervous persons, but it is not readilv digested. Yet, in the army, we used to than bacon. As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of the nervous individual, as nutritious juices to a great extent go into the brine.

"The flesh of wild birds is more tender and more readily digested than that of do-This is accounted for by the greater amount of exercise they take. wing their flesh more rapidly it younger than that of birds which live more quiet life. This is a suggestion that might be of benefit to women of sedentary habits who are desirous of prolonging an appearance of youth. Fish of all kinds is good food for the nervously inclined. Raw eggs, contrary to general opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been cooked.

"A notion has been prevalent that many persons injure their digestion by eating too The fact is that most people in this land of abundant food don't eat enough. There are more people killed every year by insufficiency of nourishment than by overpading their stomachs. Many of those who do eat a sufficient quantity are prevented by some disease from digesting enough for the economy of their systems. The very first thing for any one to do who has exhausted himself by mental work or who has been born weak and irritable is to furnish his brain with sufficient nourishment to either repair the damage it has sustained or to build it into a strong, healthy condition. People in this condition usually suffer from nervous dyspepsia. Their stomachs are unable to perform the labor of assimilation. Owing to the deficient nerve power of the individual the food lies in the stomach unacted upon by the gastric juice because there is none or the quantity is insufficient to have any power. Food, instead of helping to renew the body, and the nervous system with the rest, undergoes fermentation, and the body and brain it should nourish may starve. The person is in a worse state than if the food had not been taken, for the fermentation generates

acids and gas. "Nervous individuals may derive all the fat they need from sugar and starch. It is better, however, for those with weak digestive organs, or whose nerves are in a highly sensitive state, to get it from the animal kingdom than to compel their enfeebled stomachs, intestines and pancreas to create it out of these articles. Good bread, sweet butter and meat are the best foods

for the nerves.
"People troubled with insomnia, nervous starting from sleep and sensations of falling, can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint for a meal and take four meals daily. People with weakened nerves require, usually, a larger quantity of water than those whose brains and nerves are strong. It aids in the digestion of food by making it soluble and seems to have

direct tonic effect. "With proper eating and drinking we should have fewer broken-down, nervous wrecks and far more vigorous intellects. The present human species can not eliminate flesh from its food and amount to row of pins. The fancy that nothing but regetables should be eaten is apt to overtake every one somewhere in lite. It is due to some disorganization, and usually passes away with the disturbance that created it."

Stealing Yankee Eloquence.

A curious clerical scandal has just occurred at Glasgow. A minister who re-cently settled himself in a large church of that city had greatly pleased his congrega-tion by his eloquent sermons, but some sharp people presently complained that the pastor's extempore prayers and prayerneeting addresses were amazingly inferio to his pulpit discourses. So these worthy persons having their suspicions thus excited, procured a large supply of the latest American sermons, and discovered that the minister had been preaching the discourses of some of the most eminent pulpit orators in the United States.

"This paper is full of cereal stories," relied McCorkle.

"Ah, then I must read it," responded his wife, "I'm so fond of fiction." Then McCorkle handed her a sample copy

of a Dakota paper full of lies about the wheat

BESSIE (just home from boarding school)-'m delighted to see you, mamma. (Kisses her.) Mamma (regarding her suspiciously)-Bessie, you didn't kiss with a burrowing mo tion when you went away from home. You have learned that from somebody with a long

CRESUS-How much did you say Mr. New gold was down for?

The Minister-Five hundred dollars, sir.' Crossus-Put me down for six hundred dollars, then. In a matter of Christian charity I can't stand on a level with an upstart like him.

"WHAT do you think of your new report-"I think he will be another Horace Gree-

ley." "Why?" "There's only one compositor in the office who can read his writing."

An Astral Echo .- "My! what a wet night t is!" said Venus to Minerva, " and how faint

the Milky Way is!" "Yes," replied the Goddess of Wisdom. That clumsey Rig Bear has upset the Little Dipper, and a good deal of the water has dropped into the Via Lactea."

BOTH HAD REGRETS .- Isn't this pastry of yours-h'm-a little tough, my dear? (After a moment.) What delicious pies my mother used to make at home?

She (with a half sigh)-Possibly it is (After a moment.) What lovely dinners papa used to give me at Delmonico's!

Guide-Now, ladies and gentlemen, you wouldn't believe it, but it is true, that these weights are so delicate that they mark the difference between a bionde and a brunette

hair. Tourist (opening memorandum book)-And which weighs the less.

Guide-The lighter one.

EDITOR, writing to eminent literary manyou will send us a story-1,500 to 2,000 words-we will pay you \$300. You understand that this is \$295 for the use of your name and \$5 for the story-our usual rates. Literary Man-I regret to say that I have no time or inclination to write the story, but I enclose my name, which you may use, and in return send me check for \$295.

Too Much Familiarity .- A young married couple started housekeeping and hired a young woman of Hibernian extraction to attend to the "general housework." She was a gem-the acme of neatness, dispatch and culinary proficiency. But she broke her young mistress' heart on the second day by climbing the stairs to the parlor during the call of a social acquaintance, and, in a voice about as melodious as a fish-horn, inquiring: "Say, Boss, what time does Frank come home to dinner!"

DR. ABERNETHY was once called in to at tend a man who had had a somewhat stormy altercation with his better half, and found the poor man with his face all bleeding and marked with the points of her finger-nails. The worthy doctor could not help remonstrating with the woman upon her conduct. "Madam," he said, "are you not ashamed of yourself, treating your busband like thisyour husband, who is the head of the housethe head of all-in fact, your head, madam?" "Well, doctor," flercely returned the virago, "and I am not at liberty to scratch my own | ingly)-Yes, it all bappened last evening, head?

A STORY is told of an old clergyman who had the most unbounded faith in Watts' hymn book. He was fond of saying that he could never open to any page without finding an approrriate hymn. A mischievous son thought it would be a good joke to test his father's faith. So he took an old song and pasted it on one of the pages of the book, over a hymn, so nicely that it could not be easily detected. At church on Sabbath morning the minister happened to open on that very page and commenced to read, "Old Grimes is Dead." There was a sensation in the audience. He looked at the choir and they looked at him, but such was his faith in Watts' hymns that he undertook it again, commencing with the same line. There was another sensation in the audience. Looking at it again, and then at the congregation an at the choir, said he: "Brethren, it is here in the regular order in Watte' hymn book and we will sing it anyhow."

He had been in the habit of playing truan rom school, and he had been moderately lucky in getting out of the scrape. But he was caught one day and brought before the teacher.

"You are late. Where have you been?" "I've been sick."

"You don't look sick." "Well, I'm better, but I've been sick, al

the same."

"You go right home and get a note from your mother or I will punish you severely.' He went off and was gone about ten minites. It was pretty quick work, and when he handed the note to the teacher she thought the handwritting didn't look like his mother's. She kept her eyes on him as she opened the note, but he was as bland and as innocent as the best boy in the world. The note read:

Miss ——: Please excuse John this morn in' fur bein late, cos he broke his leg.

THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH BANANAS. -A young couple, said to have come from the vicinity of Tunkhannock, Penn., caused considerable merriment on the streets Saturday afternoon. They were evidently on their wedding tour, and nothing was too good for Popsy and her enamoured liege. They stopped at a fruit stand on Court Street, and Popsy's fancy turned lightly from thoughts of love to a stalk of bananas swaying in the breeze. She signified a wish to know what the "queer looking things were, and the attentive male fraction of the matrimonial entity promptly buttonheled the proprietor.

"What's them?" he demanded, pointing to the yellow fruit. "Those are bananas," replied the dealer.

"Good to eat?" continued the benedict. "Yes; they are considered very fine," was he reply.

Negotiations followed, and after a little lickering, itwo were secured. The pair regarded their purchase with no little curiosity. A big buck-horn knife was brought from the depths of "Dicky's " pocket, and he proeeded to make a vigorous onslaught on his

"What an awful big core they've got," murmured Popsy, tearing off part of the skin.

eplied Dicky, casting a sidelong look of disgust at his partially flayed trophy. By this time both had succeeded in removing the skin and thrown the inside away. Popsy daintly ventured to try her pearly incisors on

the tough rind. Dicky watching the maneuvre solicitously. "How do you like it?" be asked.

"It's bitterer 'an boneset," replied Popsy. with a wry face. "Bitterer 'an boneset and tough as a stoga trace. What in the world did you ever go and buy those nasty things

Dicky apologized, explaining that he did not know what they were, and with a mutual vow not to invest another cent in strange products, they threw the limp rind into the gutter and proceeded on.

Chaff.

A young lady's album is a volume of hims A touching sight-A small boy investigating a newly-painted door.

"If you believe in protection, buy a lung pad," is the way a druggist puts it. Machinery will do almost anything, and what machinery can't do a woman can with a

Do not judge a man by his coat. Social standing to day is based entirely on the cut of one's trousers. Many a girl thinks she shall Miss it if she

isn't married, and many a wife Mrs. it by not being single. "Don't give up the ship!" If you must give up anything in the nautical line, give up the "schooner."

Don't despise the man who has only on shirt. The chances are that he doesn't owe a very big wash bill.

Bigsby—I am glad to see that you are round again. Bacom—Thanks, but I don't see it. I'm as lean as a pole.

Stenographers are generally a quiet, busy lass, and it is a wonder that they stand as much dictation from their employers as they

"Jenny," said a little girl's mother, "why don't you be good?" "Yes, mamma, but it is hard to be good, and I can be bad without

trying."

There are two kinds of window curtains. the self-rolling kind that won't stay down and the kind raised with a string, that won't stay up. "Was it the girl's father who broke off the

engagement?" inquired Jenkins. "No," replied the jilted lover, "it was her little brother." Dudekin (who had just put on a new suft

of clothes in the shop)—Wait a minute, I'll go over to the bank and get a check cashed. Tailor (going out with him)—Very well, I'll follow suit. An exchange says: "Start your boys in the right track." That is easier said than done; it requires considerable switching sometimes.

"I wish," said Rev. Mr. G.'s little fouryear-old, "that when I am naughty you wouldn't always talk to me in your Heavenly "A lie grews as it travels." A fisher

man's lie is an exception. It is the fish that grows, and the lie is cut, basted and sewed to uit the size of the fish. "Sh-h-h, child! Young people should be silent when older people are talking. "Then when shall young people talk, mamma? Old people are never silent."

Your durned paper had an outrageous attack on me this morning, and—" Office Boy (briskly)—Yes, sir; how many copies will you Mr. Clarence Smith and a friend were walking down a New York street, when they

Citizen (to office-boy in counting-room

passed a shoemaker's shop over which was the name "A. Sherry." "Good name that," said Mr. Smith, "for a cobbler!" "This thing is getting to be contagious said a boy who had several times been told to go to bed. "What do you mean?" asked his father. "I mean that I shall catch it if I

don't move on." She-I must show you my new clock before you go. He (facetiously)—Some of my friends tell me I am homely enough to stop a lock. She-Oh, that won't matter! It car be started again.

Miss Ethel-And so you are really engaged to Mr. Sampson, Clara? Miss Clara (blush-Ethel. Miss Ethel-What a blessing to som leap year is, dear! "I can't imagine how you can dislike work

to me it is real enjoyment!" said the father to his lazy son. "Yes, pa," was the guileless response, "but I don't want to give myself wholly up to pleasure." The cruelest neglect women ever receive from men, who are men, is through the se

fish absorption of the latter in other women Cataract never so deafened the vision no stone-deafness the ear. Boucleault's new dramatic school teache the pupils how to walk. If it can teach then how to walk from Oshkosh to New York

not have been opened in vain. A Boston boy was telling his father one day of a school mate's attempt to sing. "And time!" said the ten-year-old, in deep disgust "why, he didn't keep any better time than s when a dog is running after her.

without getting either tired or hungry, it will

A pretty little girl was watching her mothe A pretty little gift was valuable, a shopping our. "Mamma, when I det big like 'ou, will wear a bustle and put powder on my face?" 'Yes, my dear." "Dracious! won't I be ugly l'

Minister—You don't look at all well this norning, Uncle Rastus. Uncle Rastus—No, ab, I'se feelin'de want ob sleep. We's gwine er hab chicken to-day fer dinner. It nigh on to two o'clock dat dem chickens wa Caller (to Bobby, whose little sister died th

night before)—And so your little sister is dead, Bobby? Bobby—Yes, ma'am. Caller—And already in Heaven? Bobby—Oh, no: he doesn't start till tomorrow afternoon s two o'clock. Miss Grace—Peculiar costume for a man to wear, isn't it? Uncle George—Yes, but do you know that at one time the men of the Inited States were dresses? Miss Grace Why. no; when was that? Uncle George

When they were infants. "I admit, sir, that I am meagerly supplied with this world's goods, but think of manily connections. We have one of the finest genealogical trees in the country. Sturdy Farmer—"Huhi Won't keep a fan ily in firewood morn'n three weeks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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"What an awful big core they've got," mur-nured Popsy, tearing off part of the skin.
"The blame thing is pretty much all core,"
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(Continued from First Page. lesson that the best results can be attained

only by the best animal in the hands of the faithful, patient and skillful. Our inferior sheep have gone to the shambles, where they belong. They were inferior mainly because they were in unfaithful and unskilled hands, and their departure is no loss to the country or to our industry. These depressions really seem industry. These depressions really seem necessary for the better development of our industry. The cloud that we are now passing under is not the first one we remember. Thirty odd years ago a nonessive respective passed over this country then the present one; but in its wake came such prosperity as has not been known before. And when we remember that history repeats itself may we not look forward ory repeats itself may we not look forward with hox? Are we not in the dawn of a brighter day, and in the forenoon of the development of our industry? Not only are our inferior sheep gone, but we have the best sheep now on hand we ever had, and we have more and better experience than ever before. The sheep are in the hands of the faithful and experienced. Many of the best are in the register, and many more

Surely the register is a great boon to as a nation, and especially to those who have their stock registered. It stands like a wall in defence of purity. And now that t has flung its watch word, "Purity," efore the eyes of the world, we hope who have that which is pure will ontribute their portion in completing this monument of defence to purity. What word deserves higher place than purity? We all appreciate it in whatever department it may be found, and in this department as in others the more we acquaint ourselves with it the higher we appreciate it. Who would withdraw his flock from the register? What would we think of a man who would advise us to breed to an unregistered ram? If you are looking for a ram to breed from and go to a man who has fine sheep and ask him if his sheep are registered, he will probably answer"No," but will immediately say, "but they are eigible." Why does he say that? A good unregistered rem can be bought for \$10, but it requires several times that amount to purchase (n) that is registered. The writer of this paper is well acquainted with a man who has a lot of good sheep, and they are in good order. He sold the choice of them at \$3.50 per head. Another person sold his refuse just after shearing at o per head. Why this difference? The

there as flock owners learn its benefit.

answer is simple and plain: One lot was stered, the other was not. The "scrub" age is rapidly passing, hence the necessity to keep abreast the times. It is only those who forsake their idols who may expect to enjoy the promised land.

There never was a better time to lay the foundation for a genuine flock than the present. Excellent individuals can be purhased at reasonable prices, and the industry is at its lowest, with good prospects of an early advance. And now is the time for us who have pure stock, to throw out the poor ones and add something better at the

Now parmit me to give you my recipe fo making an ideal flock, and I will close: 1st, a good shepherd; 2d, pure blood; 3d, excellence of individual; 4th, good protection a home-and by the government.

The paper was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Edwards thought registers could all be improved. They were not up to the spirit of the times. They should be in such shape that any one could trace the breeding of a sheep on both sides. He hoped to see them improved.

Mr. Jones thought the National Register was good enough for the present. Gave reasons why it was not always possible to some better but not cured. It is scabby, give the dam of all the lambs dropped in the flock.

Mr. Edwards thought this could be done easily enough with proper care, even in the blistering? It seems to me that it wants case of quite large flocks. He gave an some kind of ointment or something that

9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order by President Dean. The first business taken up was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President-R. D. M. Edwards, Michigan Vice-Frendent—O. L. Snort, Michigan. Secretary—R. O. Logan, Michigan. Treasurer—W. A. Reed, Michigan. Directors-C. R. Jones, Vermont; Frank

Moore, Ohio; E. Copeland, Kansas; L. H. Clark, East Palmyra, N. Y.; H. C. Woolf,

On motion it was resolved to indefinitely postpone the time for receiving reports for

A motion was also adopted announcing that it was the intention of the Association sometimes very sore and swollen. Dissolve to publish Vol. 3 just as soon as there was money enough in the treasury. A list of of rain water; mix one ounce of linseed names is now in the hands of the Secretary, and if allthose who wish a volume will send their names it will help to determine how soon the work can be published.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Ohio, provided Mr. Hiram Hoadly will arrange for and fix on some place within 60 days; if none is reported to the Secretary then Jackson, Mich., will be the place.

A motion was adopted to print names of officers and send to each member of the Association.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Mayor and City Council for the use of the

Council Chamber. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at

\$150 for the coming year.

The Association then adjourned.

The Austin Steam Generator Co.

The great improvement in the class of slock in this country is due almost entirely to better feeding. The farmer and stock raiser everywhere have come to understand that a hundred pounds of feed properly prepared will go farther and produce better results than twice that quantity, improperly prepared. It our dumb brutes could talk we should have many piteous appeals for better food, and we are sorry to say, in some cases, for more of it. Our "Jay-Eye-See's" and "Maud S.'s" if put on the same rations as many another noble ani-

mal, would soon retire from the public notice, broken down both in body and spirit. In this connection we call attention to the Austin Steam Generator as used for steaming feed. The generator is not only useful for the purpose designedt, bu can be adapted to a great variety of uses about a farm. It will heat water for the slaughtering, boil water for the laundry, and make a great saving in the labor of rubbing, cook fruit, heat water for the bath room, sweat

tebacco, renovate feathers, etc. The Austin Steamer is made entirely of steel plate, provided with a safety valve, will burn either coal, wood or cobs, is furnished with a patent filling tank and also with an automatic filler. It is manufac-tured by the F. C. Austin Mrg Co., Chi-III., and is for sale by Mes & Austin, 167 and 169 Lake St., Chicago,

A New Gateway.

By the completion of a new bridge across the Missouri River at Rulo, Nebraska, the Burlington Route has established, for the entire distance over its own track, a new, direct, through line from St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Denver. Over this line is run "The Burlington's Denver Express "-a solid train with through sleeping cars and coaches from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Denver, and a through sleeping car from St. Louis to Kansas City. The connections made by this train at the Missouri River, at Denver and at junction points en route, are such that one can directly reach by it all points in Nebraska, Colorado and all sections of the West and Southwest as well as all Pacific coast points. This is in addition to "The Burlington's Number One" well-known solid vestibule train between Chicago and Denver and Cheyenne, with which direct should be there and will find their place connection is made by C. B. & Q. R. R. train from Peoria, and by which one can make the run between Chicago and Denver without being more than one night on the road. For tickets via the Burlington Route and for special excursion folder, call on any ticket agent of connecting lines, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Iti.

The report of the superintendent of Public Instruction for 1387 shows that for the year ending Sept. 1, 1887, there were 619,979 pupils in Michigan schools, 303,368 of whom were in graded schools. The attendance in both graded schools. The attendance in both public and private schools, was 73 per cent of the entire census. Number of teachers employed, 15,536; number required to support the schools, 10,198; the average is one teacher to every 41 pupils. There are 7,318 school houses, accommodating 534,735 pupils. Scaool nouses, accommodating 332,135 papers. Elighty-six school houses were built in 1886. Wages of male teachers average \$45.37 per month, of female teachers \$1.45, and \$2,255,740 were paid to teachers. The number of applicants for certificates to teach was 15,-812, of which 10,779, or 69 per cent, were

Peterinary Pepartment

Londucted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary unrgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The tymptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of the dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. etc. it. Mic. troit, Mich.

A Horse's Pastern Burned with a Rope.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 5, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR. -I have a horse that was hurl with a rope getting fast around his fetlock joint last July, and his leg swelled a good deal. I applied beef brine and that reduced the swelling except where the rope cut the hide; and the brine run in and smarted so nuch that the horse would bite his leg jus above the joint. I then applied liniments and it then turned scabby and I was told i was scratches. I then applied an ointmen for scratches but it did no good. At last I saw a recipe in the FARMER about five weeks ago for scratches and went according to directions with the poultice and wash. have just used up all the wash and his leg i driven about two miles the swelling wil nearly all go down, but will swell up when e stands a few hours. Would you advise instance where the owners of a flock of the scabs off. What would you advise me three hundred breeding ewes did this. Adjourned to meet Thursday morning at FARMER and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer. - Accidents of this character are not unfrequently the immediate or exciting cause of fungus growths in the posterior por tion of the pastern joint, which, when assuming a fungus form, are sometimes difficult to remove by caustic applications or with the scalpel. Injuries from rope burns are far too frequent; many valuable animals have been ruined in this way. Friction from a rope around a horse's foot will burn the skin as effectually as if a red hot iron had been applied to the part. Such burns when neglected are hard to manage. Treatment: Place the animal in a roomy box stall, without out door exercise, as motion of the joint irritates the skin, making it half an ounce of sulphate of zinc in one pint meal (with the water) to form a poultice; spread on a piece of cotton cloth and apply to the diseased parts, securing it with a proper bandage. Do not tie with strings but use strips of cloth or tape. Repeat the application in twelve hours; then wash the parts clean and apply the following, with a piece of clean soft sponge, twice a day: Collodion, one part: oil racini, two parts; mix. Keep tightly corked or it will lose its virtue. Please report to us in a few days and give us a better idea of the case in its present condition. Keep the bowels in good condition with small doses of aloes and ginger mixed together, but do not purge.

Commercial.

DITROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Dec. 15, 1888.

FLOUR -Market quiet; Michigan patents have advanced 10@15c per bbl., and rye has declined. No other changes to note. Car-load quotations are as follows:

Michigan roller process....
Michigan patents.....
Minnesots, bakers.....
Minnesots, patents.... Rye..... Low grades.....

WHRAT .- Prices are a little lower than s week ago, but higher than earlier in the present week. Yesterday the market opened firm, advanced a few points, then weakened and closed under the closing prices of the previous day. New York and Chicago also closed lower. Liverpool and London were firm, the latter quoted higher. Closing prices here were as tollows: No. 1 white, \$1 05; No 2 red, \$1 05%; No. 3 red, 94e; rejected red, 82c. In futures: December delivery, \$1 05%;

January, \$1 06; May, \$1 113/4. CORN .- Market lower but firm. No. 2 quoted 35%, No. 3 at 33%, No. 4 at 33c, No. white at 36c, and No. 3 at 33c. In futures No. 2 for December closed at 35%c, and Jan-

uary at 35%c per bu. OATS .- Less active and lower. No. 2 white selling at 80c, light mixed at 29c, and No. 2 mixed at 27%c.

BARLEY .- No change in values. Marke dull. Quoted at \$1 10@1 35 per cental. Receipts for the week, 34,505 bu.; shipments, 763 bu.; amount in store, 86,246 bu.; last year, 53,204.

FEED.-Bran quoted at \$12 50 0 13 50 9 ton,

\$5 05. In futures January is quoted at \$5 10, head of thin butchers' stock av 820 lbs at and middlings at \$13 50% is 50. Market \$2 50. and middlings at \$13 50@16 50. Market steady.

RYE .- Warket firmer. Quoted at 531/20 19 ou. for No. 2.

CLOVER SEED .- Prime spot quoted at and Febuary at \$5 20. No. 2 is selling at \$1 70 per bu. Market irregular and weak. BUTTER.-Market steady. Fancy dairy

quoted at 250 9 b., and choice at 23@24c. Good table grades sell at 20@22c W b. Creamery scarce and firm at 28@33c 1 b.

CHERSE .- Quoted at 11%@12c W m. for full cream Michigan, and 12@12%e for New York. Market firm.

EGG8.—The market is steady at 21@22c for fresh receipts. Pickled quoted at 18@19c and dull.

BEESWAX .- Steady at 28@300 P D. as quality. HONEY .- Market quiet: now quoted at 16 218c for choice comb in frames. Supply

FORRIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, 9 box, \$3 75@4 00; oranges, Jamaicas, # 100, \$1 75; \$\ bbl., \$5\25 50; Fiorida, \$3\@3 25 \$\ box; bananas, yellow, w bunch, \$1 2502 00. Figs, 12014c for layers, 15016c for fancy. Malaga grapes, \$4@5 per bbl.

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots, or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@3 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW .- New clover. car lots, \$707 75 \$ ton; from store, \$9010; car lots of No. 1 timothy, buying at \$11@11 50; store lots, small bales, selling at \$12 50 % ton; clover, mixed, \$10 for car lots; straw in car ots. \$6: and from store. \$6 75@7 # ton.

HIDES .- Green city, 4 1/250 9 b., country, 5@5%c; cured, 8%c; green calf, 4%@5%c; saited, do, 61/c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50 each as to wool: buil, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 80 per bu. for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1 20@ 1 50 w bu. These prices are for car lots. The market is weak owing to lack of inquiry from dealers.

POTATORS .- Market quiet. Car lots quo ed at 28@32c per bu.; store lots, 32@37c per

PEAS .- Wiscensin blue quoted at \$1@1 25 bu., and Michigan at 60@75c.

APPLES .- Quoted at \$1@1 50 \$ bbl. for erdinary to good, and \$1.75 for extra stock. offerings free at these prices. CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at \$8 50@9 9 bbl

or Cape Cod, or \$3 00 \$ bu.; Jersey, \$8 28 50 8 bbl., or \$2 50@2 75 9 tu. GRAPES .-- Market quiet under light de mand. Quoted at 5c per lb. for Catawbas. season about over.

HOPS .- New York, new, at 25@30c. POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Roosters, 304c PD.; hens, 6@7c; turkeys, 85 9e; ducks, 8@8%c; spring chicks, 7@8c; pigeons, % pair, 15c; squabs, 20c. Small lots sell at 1/21c ? D. above these quotations. Dressed uoted as follows: Turkeys, 9@11c; ducks, @10c: geese, 9c. Market well supplied but

prices steady. GAME.-Partridges quoted at 40260c per pair: common ducks, 30@35c, and Mallards, 75@90c per pair; red heads, 70@90c \$ pair; rapbits, 10c each: Bear, carcasses, 10@15c W D.; quail, \$1 75@2 25 \$ doz.; opossum, 75e@\$1 each. Market quiet, weather yet too warm. SWEET POTATOES .- Stocks light and Jer eys quoted at \$3 50@3 75 \$ bbl. for kiln dried CABBAGE .- Dull at \$12135 7 100 in carots. Small lots, \$1 @2 25 per 100.

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet. Offering: ight. Quoted at 41/25c per b. for sun dried and 5%@6%c for evaporated.

HICKORY NUTS .- Steady: Ohio onoled at \$1 75 and State at \$1 25@1 35 per bu. for shellbarks. Large, \$1 25 per bu. CHESTNUTS .- Were dull at about \$2 50 %

. with sound stock scarce. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Sales limited: Eastern quoted at \$3 25@3 50 and State at \$2 50@2 75 % cwt. ONIONS .- No life in the market. Quota-

tions given at \$1 % bbl. and 30@35c % bu. DRESSED HOGS .- There is a rather strong feeling in the market under continued light arrivals both by wagon and rail, and

packers raised their range 10c, or to \$5 60@ 6 10 9 cwt. Block hogs sell 25c @ 100 higher to butchers. PROVISIONS .- Market steady; family mes ork is higher, and all pork products are firm under improved prices for live hogs. Quota-

1	tions in this market are as for	TONG.		
ı	Mess, new	14 25	@14	50
1	Family	15 00	2 15	25
ı	Short clear			
١	Lard in tierces, \$ b		0	84
1	Lard in kegs, \$ b	8%	a	91
1	Hams, * 10	11	ā	11%
1	Shoulders, W D	9	ā.	91
1	Shoulders, \$ D	11 (ā	11%
1	Extra mess beef, new per bbl	7 50 (0 7	75
1	Plate beef	10 00	210	50
1	Dried beef hams			
1	Tallow. 9 D		a	5
	RAY.—The following is a	record	of	the
1	sales at the Michigan Avenue	scales	for	the
1				

reek up to Friday noon, with price per ton: 59 35. seday—39 loads: Seven at \$14; six at \$13 at \$15 and \$12 50; four at \$12 and \$11; two cone at \$13 75, \$13 50, \$11 50, \$11 25, \$10 and

Wednesday-42 loads: Six at \$14, \$13 and ; four at \$12 50 and \$10; three at \$15, \$13 50 50 and \$11; two at \$14 50; one at \$13 75 and Thursday-42 loads: Eight at \$14 and \$13 even at \$10; four ot \$12 and \$11; three at \$9 wo at \$15, \$13 50 and \$12 50; one at \$11 50 and

Friday-17 loads: Five at \$12; four at \$10; nee at \$13; two at \$13 50 and \$11 50; and at \$14.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 60 head on sale, nearly all of which were Michigans. The quality of the offerings showed very little improvement, but buyers wanted cattle and they took the receipts,

paying for them from 10 to 15 cents higher prices than they did one week ago. The folowing were the closing QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 \$5 00@5 25 to 1,450 lbs....

3 25@3 50

Craver sold June 6 feeders av 1,000 lbs at head of thin butchers' stock av 920 lbs at Brooks sold McGee 19 mixed westerns a

677 lbs at \$2 60. D Suliivan sold Fulton 3 feeders av 910 lb at \$2 70, and 2 fair heifers and a cow to Kofski Robb sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,085 lbs at \$3 30. Beach sold Fulton 6 feeders av 850 lbs at

Kalaher sold Bussell a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$2 25.

Gienn sold Marx a mixed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$2 10.

bulls av 1.350 lbs av 765 lbs at \$2 10.

poarse butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$2 10 and bulls av 1,350 lbs at \$2.

Adams sold Marx a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 1.055 lbs at \$3. Beach sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 732 lbs at

Nowton sold Amarime a mixed lot of 10

D Sullivan sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 746 lbs at 82 40

S2 40. Craver sold Knoch 2 good bu'chers' steers av 1,065 lbs at \$3 75; 4 fair ones to Genther av 1,020 lbs at \$3 50 and 4 stockers to Fred-field av 792 lbs at \$2 50. Wilcox sold Brooka 3 stockers av £63 lbs at \$2 55.

Beach sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head of

coarse butchers' stock av 889 lbs at \$2 10 and
4 feeders to Seymore av 857 lbs at \$2 10 and
4 feeders to Seymore av 857 lbs at \$2 75.
Simmons sold Reagan a mixed lot of 4 head
of coarse butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$2 20.
Shepard so d H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of
thin butchers' stock av 807 lbs at \$9.25 thin butchers' stock av 697 lbs at \$2 35.
Egerton sold Fulton 2 feeders av 885 lbs at \$2 85.

Judson sold Sullivan 4 feeders av 1,065 lbs at \$2 65. Craver sold Fiteschman a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 877 jbs at \$2 45 and 2 bulls av 730 lbs at \$2. Adams sold Todd 7 stockers av 883 lbs at \$2.25.

O Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 7:0 lbs at \$2.25.
Wyman sold Denk a mixed lot of 6 head of

thin butchers' stock av 140 lbs at \$2.25 and : bulls av 595 lbs at \$2. Simmons sold Denk a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 602 lbs at \$2.

Judson sold G:ant 4 coarse cows av 1,062 lbs at \$2.

McFarlan sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butcher.

of coarse butchers' stock as 986 ibs at \$2.

White sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 4 head
of fair butchers' stock as 855 lbs at \$3.

Egerton sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head
of coarse butchers' stock as 856 lbs at \$2.20.

Sawyer sold Edgar a mixed lot of 4 head of
fair butchers' stock as 886 lbs at \$2.20. fair butchers' stock av 727 lbs at \$255 and 3 thin ones to McIntire av 666 lbs at \$25. Webb sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,040 lbs at \$3. Pinkney sold Caplis a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers' stock av 1,040 lbs at \$3. f coarse butchers' stock av 687 lbs at \$2. Ramsey sold Brooka 5 bulls av 1,074 lbs at

Weber sold Farnam a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 822 ibs at \$2.75. Capweil sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 725 lbs at \$2.25.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,921 head. There was a good demand from shippers, and they got the best of the receipts for which they paid an advance of 10415 cents over the prices ruling one week ago. Common sheep were dull and prices were unchanged. Culver sold Burt Spencer 209, part lambs, Glenn sold Burt Spencer 54 av 82 lbs at \$4.

Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 93 av 80 lbs at

Culver sold Burt Spencer 115 av 74 lbs at \$3. Holmes sold Bristel 219, part lambs, av 72

Henry sold Farwell 29 av \$4 lbs at \$4.
Waters sold Burt Spencer 30 lambs av 57 bs at \$4.

Peach sold Burt Spencer 37 av 79 lbs at \$3.

Shook sold Burt Spencer 107, part lambs, v 71 lbs at \$3 60.

Jeuny sold Purdy 50 av 73 lbs at \$3 50.

Wheeler sold McMullen 100 av 82 lbs at \$4.

Page sold Wreford & Beck 43 av 82 lbs at \$4. os at \$4.

Wilcox so'd Burt Spencer 35, part lambs v 55 lbs at \$3. Cushman sold Burt Spencer 135, part lambs, av 68 lbs at \$3. McHugh sold Fitzpatrick 114 lambs av 59

lbs at \$4 50. Culver sold Andrews 74 av 62 lbs at \$2 05. Hayes sold Burt Spencer 113 lambs, av Craver sold Fitzpatrick 114 av 79 lbs at Lamb sold Andrews 108 av 61 lbs at \$2.

Roob sold Burt Spencer 74 lambs av 63 lbs \$5. Cowie sold Loosemore 42 av 78 lbs at \$3. Dennis sold Sawyer 31 av 72 lbs at \$3. Reason sold Andrews 41 av 88 lbs at \$3 50 Seeley sold Burt Spencer 173 av 74 ibs a

\$3 35 and 25 av 66 lbs at \$2. Huntley sold Wreford & Beck 86 av 81 lbs Baker sold Andrews 110, part lambs av 62 bs at \$3 50 on fold Farwell 132, part lambs, av lbs at \$4.

Wheeler sold Fitzpatrick 99 av 57 lbs at \$2. Watson sold Burt Spencer 81 av 74 lbs at Crumb sold Burt Spencar 130 av 64 lbs at Sweet sold Farwell 50, part lambs, av 84 lbs

Hayes sold Burt Spencer 27 lambs av 50 lbs Sweet sold Baxter 52 av 72 lbs at \$3 25. HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,912 head.

The market opened up active at an advance uled steady and closed firm with all sold. Coates sold Burt Spencer 45 av 224 lbs at \$5 Watson sold Gleason 14 av 173 lbs at \$5 05. Holmes sold Rauss 112 av 191 lbs at \$5. Peach sold R S Webb 27 av 214 lbs at \$5. McCafferty sold Sulitvan 39 av 231 lbs at

Wilcox sold R S Webb 39 av 189 lbs at \$5 10. Nott sold R S Webb 27 av 177 lbs at \$5.
Adams sold Webb Bros 22 av 242 lbs at \$5
Kalaher sold Steele 13 av 115 lbs at \$5.
Hyme sold Steele 15 av 188 lbs at \$5. McHugh sold Clark 62 av 175 ibs at \$5. Cowie sold Clark 6 av 207 lbs at \$5. Judson sold R S Webb 51 av 238 lbs at \$5 10 Glenn sold Clark 112 av 233 lbs at \$5. Reason sold Sullivan 40 av 180 lbs at \$5. Page sold Sullivan 37 av 139 lbs at \$5. Culver sold Steele 23 av 257 lbs at \$5. McFarlan sold Sullivan 32 av 186 lbs at \$5 effards sold Farnam 31 av 227 lbs at \$5 Mc Mullen sold Farnam 32 av 211 lbs at \$5. Robb sold Steele 46 av 175 lbs at \$5. Shepard sold Clark 90 av 170 lbs at \$5. Baker sold Webb Bros 68 av 224 lbs at \$5 Purdy sold Sullivan 91 av 245 lbs at \$5 10.

Jenny sold Sullivan 14 av 194 lbs at \$5 10. Huntley sold Sullivan 24 av 225 lbs at \$6 10. Ramsey sold Schmull 22 av 298 lbs at \$4 90. Weber sold Clark 39 av 166 lbs at \$5 10. Plotts sold Sullivan 71 av 184 lbs at \$5. car sold R S Webb 49 av 168 lbs at \$5 kney sold R S Webb 19 av 161 lbs at \$5.

The receipts at these yards were largely inreased this week so far as sheep and hogs were concerned, but cattle were scarce, the offerings being mostly westerns. A number of buyers who wanted cattle were unable to procure a supply. Sheep were in active demand, and for good ones buyers baid 10@15 cents more for them than they did one week ago. Hogs also sold Yeadily at an advance of 10 cents over the prices of last week.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Wreford & Beck sold Phillips 29 mixed westerns av 908 lbs at \$2 and 35 to Keily av 936 lbs at \$2. 936 lbs at \$2.
Devine sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 15 head of th n butchers' stock av 827 lbs at \$2 40 and 5 coarse ones av 784 lbs at \$1 75.
C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 nead of coarse butchers' stock av 932 lbs a

Wreford & Beck sold Bussell 80 mixed

westerns ay 829 lbs at \$2 60 and 34 to Mason ay 751 lbs at \$2 35. Devine sold Sullivan 4 fair oxen av 1,567 lbs at \$2.75.

Judson sold John Robinson a thin steer weighing 1,920 lbs at \$3, and a bull weighing 1,640 lbs at \$3.25.

Wreford & Beck sold Loosemore 24 mixed westerns av 860 lbs at \$1.70 and 5 bulls to John Robinson av 1,140 lbs at \$2.15.

SHEEP. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 110 av 84 lbs at 83 75. Brown & Spencer sold Monahan 43 av 78 lbs at \$2 25. O'Hara sold Monahan 82 av 89 lbs at \$2.

Wallace sold Burt Spencer 74 av 83 lbs at \$3 35. Bordine sold Burt Spencer 103 lambs av 88 lbs at \$5. Jedele sold Burt Spencer 101 av 76 lbs a \$3 25. Wallace sold Burt Spencer 89 lambs av 67 bs at \$5.
Bordine sold Burt Spencer 130 av 87 lbs at

Devine sold Fitzpatrick 32 av 91 lbs at \$4 25. Giddings sold Burt Spencer 79, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$3 60. Merritt sold Burt Spencer 61 av 79 lbs at \$3 50. HOGS.

Wallace sold Stabler 39 av 174 ibs at \$5. Sutton sold Orle 19 av 125 lbs at \$5 20

Brown & Spencer sold Webb Bros 117 av 219 lbs at \$5 u5.
Whittaker sold Clark 44 av 198 lbs at \$5.
Jedele sold Sullivan 33 av 230 lbs at \$4.90.
Lovewell sold Clark 33 av 168 lbs at \$5. Giddings soid Webb Bros 42 av 207 lbs at 35 Merritt sold Webb Bros 20 av 262 lbs at \$5 Starler sold Sullivan 66 av 253 lbs at \$5.

C Roe sold Clark 49 av 200 lbs at \$5.

CATTLE. - Receipts 10,463 against 15,299 the revious week. The market opened up on Monday with 165 car loads of cattle on sale. There were not above ten loads of good cattle here, but they were wanted at strong former prices to an advance of 5@10 cents from the prices of a week ago, but the bulk of the highpriced cattle was taken to fill orders at \$500 5 25. Otherwise good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers brought \$4 75@5; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do. \$1 20@4 70; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$3 80@ 4 10; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$3 50@3 90; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$3 25@3 60, and fai to good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$323 49. Good mixed butchers and cows and heifers, \$3 50@ 4; inferior and common dull and slow at \$1.75 @2 25. Ordinary to fair bulls dull at \$1 50@2: fair to good, \$2 25@2 50; export grades, \$2 75 @3 25. Up to Thursday there was no sale cattle received and no business done. On Friday the receipts were light and the mar ket fairly active, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weilformed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 a 1,800 and Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality. 3 85@4 23 3 2523 60

SHEEP.—Receipts 35,300, against 28,400 the previous week. There were 65 car loads for sale. The demand for good sheep was fairly firm, while common were dull and weak. The quality of the offerings was below the average, or rather poor. Inferior to fair, \$3 25@3 75; medium to choice, \$4@4 35; extra, \$4 50; lambs, good to choice, \$4 50@5 50; extra, \$5 75. There were no fresh receipts on Tuesday. On Wednesday 22 car loads were on sale, and 7 loads on Thursday. The market was fairly active and prices steady. On Friday there were 14 car loads on sale. The Friday there were 14 car loads on sale. The market was active and prices 25 cents higher than on Wednesday. Inferior to fair sbeep sold at \$3 50@4; good to choice, \$4 50@4 75; extra, \$5@5 25; lambs, good to choice, \$5 50@

extra, \$6 25. Hogs.-Receipts 49,208, against 85,045 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered about 10,000. The demand was fair at an advance of 10@15e from the prices of Saturday. Everything in the shape of fair to good light weights brought \$5 45@5 50; good to choice heavy, \$5 55@5 60; rough, \$4 50@4 70; stags, \$4 50@4 75. There was but little done on Tuesday, but on Wednesday there were 47 car loads on sale. For Yorkers prices were 5@10 cents higher, other grades steady. The market on Thursday was fairly active, but prices declined 15@25 cents On Friday the receipts of hogs numbered 10.500. The demand was active but price were 10 cents lower. Good to choice York ers sold at \$5.3505.40; fair do, \$3.2505.3 selected medium weights, \$5.2505.35.

Chicago.

CATTLE .- Receipts, 39,035 against 52,255 last week. Shipments 8,369. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 13,910 head. The uality of the offerings were poor and a stronger feeling prevailed. All desirable native steers sold about 10@15 cents higher than Friday's quotation, but still the good to choice cattle are fully 15 cents lower than one year ago. Poor to fair cattle sold at last week's closing prices, or about 25@35c lower than one week ago. The general demand for native cattle was quite brisk, with dressed beef men the principal buyers. They paid \$2 80 @4 50 for 982@1.431 lb steers. Ouite a good many sold to them at \$4@4 25; some 1,355 lb steers sold at \$4 50; some 1,157 lb cattle at \$4 10, and 1.130 lb cattle at \$3 15; Nebraskas av 1,100 lbs sold at \$3 70. Eastern shippers and exporters paid \$3 35@5 50 for native cattle av 1,137 to 1,750 lbs. One load av 1,750 lbs sold at \$5 50 and and a cur load av 1,430 lbs at \$5 25, but the next highest was \$5. Some 1,571 lb steers sold at \$4 85. The next best price obtained was \$4 50. Most of the ship pers av 1.240 to 1.420 lbs, sold at \$4 10@4 40. Native butcher stock sold about 10 cents higher and Texas cattle sold at advanced prices. About 2,000 Texas and Indian catt'e were on sale. The latter sold at \$2 90@3 35, and through Texas at \$2 20@2 80 for steers and \$1 40@2 10 for cows. Prices were 10 cents ower on Tuesday, ruled duil on Wednesday and on Thursday closed steady. On Friday there were only 6,000 cattle received. The market ruled strong and advanced 10 cents The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

ommon to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs.... Texas steers 740 to 1,100 lbs.... Far west cattle..... Stock steers, 500 to 900 Hogs.-Receipts 86,855 against 80,470 last

week. Shipments 10,169. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 20,000. The market opened weak, and before the close prices were 10 cents lower than on Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$5@5 30; inferior mixed choice heary, \$5 1005 45; saips and culls, to choice heary, \$5 1005 45; saips and culls, \$324 90. Light grades were firm on Tuesday but heavy lot, were 13 cents lower. The market ou Wednesday was steady and firm, but was slow on Thursday and somewhat weak. On Friday the receipts humbered 23,000. The pemand was slow and prices ranged 52010 cents lower. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 0525 45; sklps and culls, \$32



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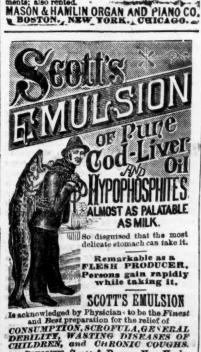
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